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HOXHA ARRIVES IN SARANDE FROM GJIROKASTER

LD251144Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tirana, March 25, ATA--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, accompanied by the member of the CC of the PLA Nexhmije Hoxha, arrived in Sarande from Gjirokaster yesterday. He was welcomed by the first secretary of the Sarande District party committee, Jashar Menzelxhiu, and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Jordan Pani.

Addresses Fruit Growers

AU262111 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 26 March carries a reportage on the activities of Enver Hoxha, who continues his visit in Sarande District. Hoxha is reported to have visited the fruit-tree growing section of the agriculture enterprise in Vrine accompanied by Nexhmije Hoxha, Jashar Menzexhiu and Jordan Pani. They were welcomed by Vasil Skruqe, secretary of the Sarande District party committee, leaders of the Vrine agricultural enterprise and others.

Enver Hoxha addressed those gathered to see him, greeting the workers and leaders of the fruit-tree growing section of the agricultural enterprise and congratulating them on their achievements. After discussing at length fruit-tree growing and its importance for the country and the transformations which Vrine has undergone under AWP leadership, Hoxha advised the workers on how to grow olives, citrus and other fruit. In conclusion he said:

"In this troubled but revolutionary world our party line is a steel-like pillar, and the peoples of the world, the proletariat, the Marxist-Leninists wherever they are approve the correct, heroic, honest and courageous line and attitude of the AWP. [applause] Therefore, brothers and sisters, with great belief in self-reliance and in the correct Marxist-Leninist road along which we are led by the party, let us advance, work, create, shed our sweat, make sacrifices and be vigilant and ready. The victories achieved and the socialism which has been built and which is advancing in our country must be defended. This is the glorious Marxist-Leninist line, the teachings of Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin and our party." [applause and shouts of "party, Enver we are always ready"]

LLESHI GREETS GREEK PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU241947Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Konstantin Tsatsos, president of the Republic of Greece: It is a pleasure on the occasion of Greece's national holiday to send you best wishes for the happiness of the Greek people and your personal happiness on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and on my own behalf.

Papers Mark Anniversary

LD251408Y Tirana ATA in English 0909 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 25 (ATA)--Today the newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI publish articles on occasion of the 157th anniversary of the liberation of the Greek people from the Ottoman domination.

In one of its articles the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes that this is a remarkable event in the history of Greece, because it marks the proclamation of the freedom and independence of the country, the successful crowning of the wars and efforts of the Greek people to live free and independent in their own homeland.

The historic facts, continues the newspaper, prove that our two neighbouring people and countries have supported one another and have fought together against their common enemies for national freedom and independence both in the past (?as) in modern times. Our people stood by the side of and supported the Greek people in their struggle for victory and independence. During World War 2, both the Albanian and the Greek people fought together, shed much blood together, made great sacrifices for achieving the victory over the Italian fascist and Nazi German aggressors.

The Albanian people have always nurtured friendly feelings for the Greek people, a wise and honest people who have fought for freedom and independence. Our people have always stood for the development and strengthening of the friendship and relations between the two neighbouring countries on the basis of the policy of good neighbourliness, observation of territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence, and nonintereference in the internal affairs of one another and of mutual profit. The development of the mutual relations on the basis of these principles is to the benefit of the peoples of our countries. At the same time it serves the cause of the preservation of peace and security in the Balkans. The relations between our two neighbouring countries in the recent years have developed positively. The trade and cultural exchanges between them have helped the better mutual acquaintance and the development of their friendship. Possibilities have been created for other steps to be made to the common interest.

It is understandable that the struggle and efforts of the Albanian people for defending and strengthening independence, freedom and national sovereignty are at the same time to the good of the Greek people and their independence. Speaking to the people of Dropulli recently, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that "at present the Greek Government is for the improvement of the relations with Albania and we are improving them. They have always been well understood by the Albanian people and the Albanian Government.... We are neighbours. Nothing evil can befall Greece from our side, and the Greek people know it very well." Only the common enemies of both the Albanian people and the Greek people do not like the development of the friendly relations between our two neighbouring countries.

On occasion of the national day of Greece, concludes ZERI I POPULLIT, the Albanian people extend warm greetings to the Greek people and wish them further successes in preserving and strengthening the national independence, prosperity and progress.

Ambassador Gives Reception

LD261014Y Tirana ATA in English 0918 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 26, ATA--On occasion of the national day of Greece, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Evstathios Mitsopoulos, gave a reception last night. Present at the reception were Minister of Foreign Affairs Nesti Nase, the Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, the Minister of Health Llambi Zicishti, the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania Telo Mezini and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

OKRUGS HOLD ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CONFERENCES

AU242120Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Local correspondents' reports on accountability-election conferences in Varna, Stara Zagora and Khaskovo]

[Summary] The 10th accountability-election conference of the Varna Okrug party organization was held today. "Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended." The statements by the delegates and by Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee and Politburo candidate member, were inspired by a profound and critical analysis of the all-round situation in the okrug. The achievements of the okrug in the industrial sector were assessed." In his statement Comrade Tano Tsolov, after greeting the communists and all working people of the okrug on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, stressed that achievements in all sectors of social and socioeconomic life of Varna Okrug are an implementation of the enhanced role of the okrug party organization. Comrade Tsolov called attention to certain unresolved problems in connection with the exploitation of production capacities as well as with the conservative use of raw materials, other materials, and energy." Delegates to the national party conference were elected. "At its first plenum the newly elected okrug party committee reelected Comrade Todor Stoychev as its first secretary."

The 21st accountability-election conference of the Stara Zagora Okrug party organization opened this afternoon. "Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, is participating in the conference." Vulcho Naydenov, first secretary of the party committee, read the accountability report pointing out that the communists in the okrug are devoting all their efforts to the accomplishment of basic economic tasks. It was ascertained that in 1977 the okrug held the first place in the country as regards increase of total labor productivity. Certain shortcomings were also pointed out in the main report. The conference continues tomorrow.

The 18th accountability-election conference of the Khaskov Okrug party organization closed its work. The accountability report stressed the unity and cohesion of the communists in this okrug around the party line and pointed out their economic achievements. "Comrade Petur Duylgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, made a thorough evaluation about the work of the okrug party organization during the period under review." The organization adopted decisions on the further improvement and perfection of work." At its first session the plenum of the Khaskovo Okrug party committee elected Rumen Slaveykov Serbezov as its first secretary."

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV VISITS PLEVEN OKRUG

AU251508Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, today visited Pleven Okrug. He was accompanied by Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states to Bulgaria; Col Valeriy (Zanagov), Soviet military, air and naval attache to Bulgaria, as well as a group of Bulgarian and Soviet generals.

At the Mausoleum of the Heroes in Pleven, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan laid flowers before the mausoleum and bowed down before the crypt containing the remains of the liberators.

THIRD PLENUM OF COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE OPENS 24 MAR

Lilov, Zhivkova Attend

AU241158Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The third plenum of the Committee for Culture began in Sofia today. Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture, attended.

The plenum will discuss a program for fulfilling the decisions of the Third Congress of Bulgarian Culture. Aleksandur Fol, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture, read a brief version of a report previously distributed among those present. Concrete issues connected with the implementation of the program affecting all spheres of our cultural life will be discussed.

International Culture Initiatives

AU242011Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

["Bulgaria's Cultural Initiatives"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)--At a press conference held here today Mr Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the Committee of Culture announced some cultural initiatives of Bulgaria which will be of an international character. These initiatives are connected with the aesthetic education of the Bulgarian population and are in the spirit of the concluding act of Helsinki and the Belgrade conference.

"Bulgaria is all the time striving for increasing the contribution of the national culture to the world cultural [word indistinct] in the struggle for peace and detente," he said. "As an expression of this striving this country is getting down to the implementation of a long-term complex programme which is aimed at comprehensive and large-scale revealing and reaffirming the role and importance of the arts and culture for the harmonious development of the personality in socialist society."

Mr Levchev announced that this will be carried out through the many-sided and effective acquainting of the Bulgarian public with all-round developed personalities, who lived and worked creatively in different historical epochs. Among these outstanding personalities will be Nikolay Roerich, Leonardo da Vinci, Rabindranath Tagore, Einstein, Maxim Gorky, etc. The choice of these personalities has been dictated by the objective assessment of their contribution to the development of world culture.

Mr Levchev pointed out that in the realization of this complex programme Bulgaria expects to have the help and assistance of the United Nations and of UNESCO in particular, an organization of which Bulgaria is one of the active members.

The realization of the complex cultural programme begins with making the Bulgarian public familiar with the life and work of the great Russian artist, poet, philosopher, peace partisan, Nikolay Roerich.

Levchev recalled the extraordinary merits in the struggle for the preservation of world cultural values, which found a vivid expression in the well-known "Roerich Pact" of 1928.

Noting that the "Roerich Pact" was adopted in 1954--, [by] international law act, he pointed out that Roerich's idea for the pact to comprise the protection of monuments of culture and cultural insitutions not only in time of war but also in peace has not been fully realized.

The view was expressed at the press conference that the "Roerich Pact" is still topical at present and that it is necessary to extend its international law protection for which Roerich fought.

This view gives grounds to journalists here to believe that Bulgaria will become the initiator of a new "Roerich Pact". Let us recall that this country is co-author of the proposal for cooperation among the peoples in the sphere of spiritual exchanges which became a constituent part of the Helsinki final act.

Committee Adopts Program

AU2422200Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] The Third Plenum of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture adopted a program on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Third Congress of Bulgarian Culture. An important factor is the aesthetical education of a socialist personality, to which social organizations, creative unions and culture councils will devote all their efforts.

"The delegates who took the floor stated unanimously that the program is a document of great scope for the activities of the national complex for creative arts, cultural activities and mass information media. The program outlines concrete measures for enhancing the quality and improving the efficiency of work on the cultural front, for the creation and propagation of new works of arts, for the increase of the role played by artistic criticism and mass information media in developing socialist culture."

Another section of the program deals with the technical organization of cultural management, with the establishment of the material base and with the training of cadres. A section of the program is also devoted to international cultural activities.

"New members of the bureau of the Committee for Culture were elected. The plenum was attended by the Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Lyudmila Zhivkova, by Stoyan Mikhaylov and Georgi Stoilov, heads of BCP Central Committee departments."

BTA RELEASES DECLARATION ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD2220llY Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

["BTA Declaration"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 22, (BTA)--At sharp variance with the efforts of the peoples throughout the world to supplement political detente with real measures in the field of the limitation of the arms race, the USA activates the preparations for the manufacture of the neutron weapon. This weapon of annihilation is exclusively directed against man. The neutron bomb threatens the lives of millions of people in the world and in Europe in particular, where the NATO strategists intend at first to deploy this barbaric weapon. Such a measure will trigger off a new stage in that arms race.

The peoples in the world and above all in Europe for this reason have spontaneously condemned the neutron bomb as the most cruel and inhuman weapon. They insist on the renunciation of its manufacture and its banning.

The Soviet Union, with the full support of the other countries of the socialist community, is taking a constructive stand. It is making tireless specific efforts directed to blocking the road of the neutron weapon to the arsenals of the Western countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people support in full the proposal of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, for reaching agreement on the mutual renunciation of the manufacture of the neutron weapon.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria in co-authorship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, members of the disarmament committee in Geneva, has tabled for discussion by the committee the draft of a convention for the prohibition of the manufacture, stock-piling, proliferation and use of the nuclear neutron weapon.

Instead of adopting a positive approach to the initiatives of the USSR which enjoy broad support among the peoples in all countries, the United States of America chose the road of speeding up the decision of the manufacture of the neutron bomb. At the same time, as has become known, plans are being considered in Washington for justifying this measure. According to reports, the intention is, after announcing the decision to start the manufacture of the neutron weapon, to postpone for a certain period of time its development in Western Europe, to direct to the Soviet Union a proposal for negotiations, but with conditions which are known in advance to be unacceptable. In this way, as they suppose in Washington, the USA will be able to tone down or avoid the protest of world public opinion in connection with the rejection of the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union for mutual renunciation of the manufacture of the neutron bomb. There is no doubt that actions of this kind cannot deceive the international public which insists on doing away with the dangers connected with the appearance of this weapon. The possibility to avoid a new stage in the arms race is still open.

The BTA is authorized to declare that the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the willingness of the Government of the Soviet Union to get down to negotiations with a view to concluding an international agreement for a ban on the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

AU201430Y Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Varna, March 20 (BTA)--One of the major international events Bulgaria will host this year is the conference of the Pugwash movement of the scientists-peace champions. In early September the international home of scientists near Varna will receive prominent scientific names from throughout the world.

At the forthcoming Pugwash conference will be discussed the most topical problems that concern the world scientific public. They include the problems of local wars in Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere, disarmament and the neutron bomb. Other topics of discussion will be the energy crisis and the role scientists are to play.

PAPER REPORTS ON HUSAK CONCLUDING SPEECH TO CPCZ CC

AU2415302Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Report on concluding speech by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR Gustav Husak at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Text] Comrade Husak began his statement by emphasizing the significance of the 11th Central Committee session. This extraordinary significance lies in the fact that approximately 2 years after the 15th congress it is taking stock of the results of our successes and shortcomings in fulfilling the congress conclusions and also defining the further course in materializing them during the period preceding the 16th party congress. The matter-of-fact and concrete nature of the discussion of the Central Committee session serves as a good example for the deliberations of the party's district and regional conferences. A great many observations, experience and knowledge have been voiced in the discussion; they will be used in our further work.

Comrade Husak then appraised the unanimous support for the Presidium report and the evaluation of the development and tasks for the forthcoming period expressed in it. We esteem the unanimous manner in which the party's Central Committee is assessing all questions.

The district and regional organizations will be taking stock of their work since the last conferences and they will be setting the tasks for the period following the 16th congress. How should one approach the evaluation, the balancing of the work achieved? Will we be marking out only the successess--of which there are quite a few--and close our eyes to the shortcomings? That would be an extreme that would lead to self-complacency. Or can we pile up all the problems and shortcomings which still exist in our society and refuse to see the good results yielded by the work of the party and the people? This would lead us into another, a pessimistic extreme. Both these extremes would not only mean an incorrect evaluation of the present situation--they would also lead to the demobilization of the people. The important thing for us--and we have already grown accustomed to this style--is the most objective evaluation of both the positive phenomena and of the shortcomings. This is the only sober, realistic and simultaneously mobilizing starting point for drawing the conclusions for our work in the coming years.

The Presidium report and the discussion were justified in speaking of our successes. As regards the past 2 years, we have nothing to be ashamed of. This is testified to by the fact that our economy is successfully developing even in the complicated world economic situation and that we are upholding and improving the people's living standards. We have also accomplished good work in other spheres. This is neither too little nor is it self-evident, particularly if we realize that we have had to work under demanding and complicated conditions. Our party, our society, our fatherland may be proud of the successes achieved. And we can proudly submit this balance to our workers class, to our people and, after all, even to the world. This is the prevailing aspect in viewing the development during the past 2 years. The particularly important thing is that in the past 2 years the absolutely correct nature of the 15th congress program has been fully proved and tested in practice. The basic conclusion following from this is that it is necessary to lastingly revert to this program, to develop it creatively and to implement it in life with yet greater effort than heretofore.

Both the report and the discussion spoke of the shortcomings existing in our work. True, some shortcomings could be eliminated fairly quickly. It is our duty to consistently strive to achieve this wherever possible. However, longterm problems also exist, for instance, the struggle for scientific-technical development.

This is not an emergency task but a long-term one and one which is now facing us with the utmost urgency. I recall this not because we could perhaps say that we have enough time to solve these problems, since they are long-term ones. On the contrary, we must set and also master them with greater intensity. At the same time we must realize that they will not be solved by a single meeting, by a single measure of a state or party body. The enforcement of the demanding targets of the 15th congress in the spheres of effectiveness, structural changes and the intensification of national economy requires a deliberate, planned approach, a long-term struggle and great efforts from us all. The Central Committee resolutions on the implementation of scientific-technical progress, on engineering, on the building industry, the domestic market and other questions are permanently topical. They are the concretization and part and parcel of the overall program of the 15th congress. We cannot cope with them in a single campaign. It is necessary to revert to them constantly, to look for new and more effective ways to materialize them and we must systematically check on how they are being implemented in life. Both the report and the discussion have shown the roads and methods for approaching the achievement of these targets--from the perfection of the management and up to the development of the working people's initiative.

Where should the changes take place in the first place, after this CPCZ Central Committee session? They should primarily lie in the enforcement of greater emphasis on, and greater efforts and increased responsibility of all links for pushing through the conclusions of the 15th congress in the economic, ideological, intraparty and all other spheres of our work. This demand stems from the needs of the further political, ideological and economic growth of our society and the growing needs of our people. It is an objective necessity that we do not mark time but that we systematically progress. This increased responsibility and enhanced activity of the party, state and economic bodies and social organizations should increasingly permeate all our work and not merely as a one-time action, but as the lasting struggle for higher effectiveness and quality.

Comrade Husak then stressed the long-term validity and basic significance of the demand to enhance effectiveness and improve quality, pointing out that this demand is inseparably bound to the insurance of the people's living standards. The growth of world prices has confronted us with the question of where to deflect its impacts; into the people's living standards, or into the production sphere. There is no other alternative to this question. Contrary to the bourgeois countries, where the working people bear the brunt of these impacts, our party already decided at its CPCZ Central Committee session in November 1974 that the living standards and social certainties of the working people, of families with children and pensioners must be maintained and further developed and that the impact of the aggravated external conditions of economic development must be primarily solved in the production sphere. Since 1974 we have devoted great efforts toward this aim and it can be said that, on the whole, we have not done so badly. But if we want the people in our country to live increasingly better, it is necessary to constantly intensify the pressure of production and economy, on increasing its effectiveness, on greater thrift in all sectors. All honest people will understand this. It is not a question of drudgery, but of everybody working honestly and better than heretofore.

It is necessary to introduce the demanding spirit resounding from this platform also among the broad public. We could still say a great deal about the successes achieved in all sectors. But we are primarily faced by demanding work, so that our country's riches should grow and our people's living standards and social certainties improve.

This is valid not only for economy, it is equally valid for party, youth and trade union work, for all spheres of our activities. A further enhancement of critical demands should be one of the main conclusions following for us from the present Central Committee session.

It is necessary everywhere to create an atmosphere which would make it self-evident that particularly every leading worker should produce responsible, exacting work. If things "start going wrong," he must be helped, talked to or--if nothing helps and things come to the worst--he must be replaced by a person both willing and capable of fulfilling the tasks, but these are extreme measures. We do not apply them in our cadre policy unless it is absolutely inevitable. But of course, every executive must start with himself in enforcing greater demands. Then he can demand that the others, too, work responsibly and well.

After the present Central Committee session it will be particularly important to work out most the session's conclusions concretely and everywhere, in the government and economic bodies, in the National Front sections and the regional and district committees on basis party organizations. Thus we should proceed from the general to the specific [illegible] words to deeds, and to effective results both in this year's plan fulfillment and in the future years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, as well as in the fulfillment of tasks in other sectors. There is no place where at least something could not be improved. In all sectors and on all levels it is necessary to enterprisingly work out the Central Committee conclusions and to approach in a demanding spirit the materialization of the tasks facing us up to the coming congress, while simultaneously proceeding to establish conditions for the progressive development also in the next period.

In the last part of his speech Comrade Gustav Husak dealt with certain questions of mass political work. The situation demands raising the quality and improving the impact of party, trade union, youth organizations, the National Front and the mass communications media on the broad sections of the working people. If we are to attain even better results than in the past--and this is within our power and we will even have to set ourselves more challenging targets--we urgently need the increasingly active support and commitment of the people. Correctly outlined tasks, efficient management and a committed approach by broad sections of the working people--those are the primary guarantees for a successful advance. The second reason is that the class enemies abroad are stepping up their campaigns against us, seeking to influence the minds of our people and misinform them with the help of radio, press, television and other means including provocations. To this end they are trying to misuse the 30th anniversary of Victorious February as well as other anniversaries this year.

Likewise, various outcasts at home are trying to disseminate the most outrageous rumors, especially about matters of concern to the broadest sections such as various prices and currency panicmongering. They are trying to create insecurity among the people. In our country there is not a single large workplace without a party organization; there are organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement everywhere so that, should similar things occur, it is possible to explain immediately that they are malicious fabrications. It is necessary to take a firm stand everywhere against all antiparty, antisocialist attacks as well as against all deliberately spread fabrications so that our people will be able to live and work in security without anxiety. This is an important part of our mass political work. There is every reason why everything communists say should have the full confidence of the working people, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In his concluding speech, Gustav Husak went on to say: We must also give some thought to the further progress of education in Czechoslovak patriotism and profound internationalism. We must further promote all-round developing relations of friendship and comradely cooperation, especially with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. This is, moreover, an important task in giving ideological weapons to the broad sections of the people. Paramount attention in our mass political work should focus on educating people to be proud of our country, of its successes, of its socialist system, to be proud of our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. Responses from all parts of our country confirm that in the past few days our people rejoiced at the news that the first Czechoslovak citizen traveled into space. They feel justifiable pride that this took place in collaboration with Soviet comrades, that, thanks to cooperation with the Soviet Union Socialist Czechoslovakia had become the third country in the world which can pride itself on having a cosmonaut. Thus the joy and pride of our people are helping to deepen our fraternal feelings toward the Soviet Union and its people. This is a great example of the internationalist relations of the Soviet people toward our country, Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The most important task after this session of the party's Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in the final part of his concluding speech, is to transfer its results to the entire party. We have said on many occasions that the quality of society is determined by the quality of the party. The work of the party, the motor, the dynamo or, to put it politically, the vanguard of society, determines the quality of the work of all other bodies. This task of the party has been and remains unquestionable and irreplaceable. And when we speak about more demanding tasks for the future, we must again proceed first and foremost from the task and quality of the party's work. That is why the spirit of our session must be passed on to district party conferences to be held in April and to regional and city conferences in May. The conclusions adopted by the Central Committee, the review of successes, the analysis of problems and shortcomings, the tasks until the next congress must be elaborated in great detail at all the conferences and formulated in such a way as to state clearly who is responsible for what so that the discussions at these conferences will be businesslike and critical, so that they will help district and regional organizations to solve problems and secure the way toward fulfilling the tasks of the 15th congress, Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

All that has been said at the current session about criticism and self-criticism, about higher demands and other requirements, must be passed on to the regional and district conferences and, above all, to primary organizations, Comrade Gustav Husak underlined. In the spirit of our deliberations it is necessary to orient the life and activity of the entire party in the period until the 16th congress. By means of significant gatherings of communists in districts and regions, the profound certainty of the correctness of our road and the correctness of our policy, based on concrete facts, must be further consolidated in the party ranks and among the working people, just as the certainty about our prospects for the future.

We will organize our work in preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan in order to guarantee the continuation of the present progressive trends in socioeconomic development in order to enable our economy and our country to develop vitally and effectively and to maintain and improve living standards of the people. [paragraph continues]

Which bourgeois country can offer millions of its working people the kind of prospects our socialist country is providing? It goes without saying that the tasks will not be easy in the immediate and later years. Our party, under the leadership of the Central Committee, with the active support of the broad sections of the working people, has, however, sufficient experience, strength and determination, a sufficient number of devoted and capable people who know what needs to be done to insure the successful implementation of present and future tasks.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished those present a great deal of energy and success in their work for the fulfillment of the tasks adopted at this session of the Central Committee, as well as the tasks to be adopted at district and regional conferences, so that we will be able to review them proudly before and at the 16th congress to the working people and to the whole world as fresh successes of our party and our socialist country.

BILAK ADDRESSES CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE 24 MARCH

LD242245Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Report on speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the meeting of the CPSL Central Committee, in Bratislava on 24 March]

[Text] In the opening passage of his speech Comrade Vasil Bilak said that the report by Comrade Gustav Husak at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the wide-ranging discussion and the deliberations of the Slovak communists had shown very clearly what we have achieved and what has to be done to achieve the aims set out at the 15th party congress.

A question may emerge why it is that, just as now we have behind us on the whole a successful 2 years and 2 months, the Central Committee is appraising with such exactingness the work of communists in all sectors. There is nothing fortuitous in this, nothing that could provoke conjecture or speculation, as is being done by Western agencies. The promise given by Comrade Gustav Husak at the 15th party congress--that we shall regard the systematic concern for the realization of the program of the congress as our prime task, a matter of party honor, responsibility and consciousness--is being fulfilled.

The party had been informed about the drafting and the main conclusions of the report for the 11th session of the Central Committee. Various combinations emerged in the West and in particular predictions and prophecies. It was claimed that from reliable sources they have in possession guaranteed true information about a deep crisis affecting our national economy, which will necessitate great personal changes.

It was even claimed that we shall have to ask those who were responsible for the national economy 10 years ago to return to economic posts, people who failed both professionally and politically and who had to leave their posts.

No such sensation took place. The sources used by the Western agencies evidently do not provide the truth but are springs of poisoned water. Now after the meeting of the party's Central Committee they are collecting small pieces of straw from which they would like to build a bridge.

Comrade Husak spoke about criticism and self-criticism and this in their view implies that something is not in order.

However, they do not know, Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed, that criticism and self-criticism is a reliable communist method which is particularly significant for the development of our society, for the Marxist-Leninist party and the whole of its activity and in particular for the work with the cadres.

Naturally we can never carry out such a policy and draft party documents to meet the approval of anticommunists. The purpose of the meeting of the Central Committee is to mobilize communists and all citizens to fulfill tasks in every sector. The issue is to insure that successes will not make us careless, to insure that various problems, shortcomings or difficulties do not cause uncertainty or a loss of perspective. One or the other occurs and will occur. Successes that are apparent also have their own reverse side. Some people, and let us not hide it, some functionaries, too, are self-satisfied with the stage of socialism already attained. They think that it is no longer necessary to be a revolutionary and to develop initiative, show selflessness, work honestly and learn continuously. On the other hand, daily worries--and there are enough of them--to us they might seem to overshadow the successes we have achieved. They see only difficulties. This is why from time to time it is right to cast our eyes back to see what a long way we have come and confirm us in our belief that we are on the right course.

As Comrade Vasil Bilak said, we are justly proud of what we have done, what we have achieved. But there exist a not insifnificant number of problems which we must not conceal, avoid or push ahead of us and which we must tackle promptly every day. The party, state, economic bodies and organizations, the national committees, the entire National Front must bear in mind that no one will solve for us our various difficulties and shortcomings and we cannot make any excuses. This at the same time calls for great organizing and mass-political work to insure that our entire political system works on a high level and that each citizen knows the degree of his share in the endeavor to fulfill the set tasks. One cannot approach problems on a global basis and develop general discussions. We must look to find out where the causes lie, determine whether they are of a subjective or objective nature and at the same time to see that the very same causes, which for the central bodies, ministries, production-economic units may be of an objective nature, may be of a subjective nature for the lower bodies, and vice versa. If a decision is taken by the government or a ministry and this not on the basis of the profound analysis of facts, this has inevitably an unfavorable influence on the entire management structure.

Comrade Vasil Bilak went on to recall that the overwhelming majority of people want to fulfill by their deeds the party's directives to attain a high degree of effectiveness and quality of labor. Not everywhere, however, do they know what to do. Communists must in this respect stand at the head, organize efforts aimed at achieving a high degree of effectiveness and quality in labor, and this in very concrete terms. Every place of work should have its plan showing where economies will be achieved, how many kilowatt-hours of electricity will be saved, how better to make use of fixed assets, raw and other types of materials, and working time. This also concerns the non-production sphere. The economic does not start from millions, but from halers and korunas. Our economists reckon that saving a single haler per unit of production represents from the viewpoint of the entire national economy more than Kcs 6 billion a year.

It is no secret, Comrade Vasil Bilak declared, that in our country things we have to import for scarce currencies or those we can sell abroad are used most inefficiently. At the same time we know what kind of losses there emerge in the engineering industry when metals are used uneconomically. At the same time the principle applies, and no one can change it in any way, that if we are going to produce goods at a high cost and lacking in quality, we shall not be able successfully to compete on world markets and we shall not be able to have enough goods of good quality and accessible as to the price on the domestic market either. Here we all must be equally demanding, comrades, in the manufacturing sector, the distribution network, the construction industry and transport.

Unfortunately, we often encounter a practice in which an enterprise boasts of effectiveness while robbing people. It produces low quality goods which the distribution network is willing to sell. Both are effective but they are harming (?the economy). Such a practice has nothing in common with effectiveness. We must understand effectiveness without a narrow, often selfish viewpoint, but above all from the viewpoint of the whole of society.

Comrade Vasil Bilak went on to ask why there are problems every year with the supplies of fruit and vegetables even at a time when the harvest has been very good. Comrades from southern Slovakia as well as from other areas could tell how much fruit, tomatoes and other vegetables go bad or even have to be plowed under. Afterwards, goods have to be imported for scarce currency. Procurement, distribution and processing organizations and comrades directly responsible for these issues ponder and worry about this. What is the key question to them? The global fulfillment of those plans, bonuses or the satisfaction of the population? This results not only in large economic losses but also in not insignificant political damage, and in its consequences this harms the cause of our party and socialism. High effectiveness and quality of labor applies not only for an industrial worker, a co-operative farmer but also for the Central Committee, ministries, for the economic and management apparatus, for the national committees, for the health service, educational sector, culture and sciences--for simply everybody, Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed.

Our republic is an advanced industrial country, with high standards of living and culture, and with political maturity. Nevertheless, there are people who do not at first recognize the treacherous ways of bourgeois propaganda against socialism and our homeland. We must not forget that each of our successes, each step forward has been and will remain for a long time the result of a fierce struggle against the forces of reaction, against old habits, notions and anachronisms which have their deep roots in the former ways of petit bourgeois life, and manifestations of its remnants through inertia.

In this struggle we face an experienced, merciless class enemy who makes use of, and exaggerates, our every little mistake and all our shortcomings. He demagogically distorts the truth about real socialism and makes use of all means to conceal the ills and the antipeople nature of imperialism.

Therefore, it is neceesary to fully equip our people ideologically, especially the young generation so that they correctly understand what the struggle is waged for, so that they become immune to bourgeois propaganda which considers nothing as sacred, and no lie too small, Comrade Vasil Bilak said.

The anticommunist centers pay particular attention and exert special efforts with regard to the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Ten years ago, through Czechoslovakia, a dangerous blow was to have been dealt to the unity of the Warsaw Pact states, and to the positions of socialism in general and conditions were to have been created for an offensive of the most reactionary forces against progress and peace. The hatred of imperialism is multiplied by the fact that it came so close to realizing its designs in Czechoslovakia.

Those were difficult moments for our party, for our people. It was not easy to find one's bearings in the floods of demagogy, in the deepening chaos, in the deliberate spread of a psychosis of fear. The insidiousness of the counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia lay in the fact that its antinational, antisocialist aims were masked by false slogans about improving socialism. Pseudovalues were presented as real values, lies as truth, chauvinist nationalism and anti-Sovietism as patriotism, anarchy as democracy, moral terror and incitement against the people as freedom, a return to capitalism as progress--in short, counterrevolution as revolution.

We do not recall this because we are preparing to mark the anniversary. For us Czechoslovak communists, it is sad, Comrade Vasil Bilak said, that we were so insufficiently vigilant, and that we permitted creeping counterrevolution to go so far that there was no other option but to ask our friends and allies for help.

It was not simple and easy for them, either. They took this momentous step with the awareness of high responsibility, although it was clear that the imperialist forces would launch a frenzied campaign and that even many upright people would not immediately grasp the indispensability of the internationalist help. Hence this decision stemmed from the commitment which the fraternal countries solemnly adopted at the beginning of August 1968 in Bratislava to the effect that support, protection and consolidation of the socialist gains achieved by nations through heroic efforts and dedicated endeavor of the people of each country are the joint internationalist obligation of all socialist states.

The years which elapsed since that historic decision have fully confirmed that it was correct and inevitable. It was a manifestation of enormous moral strength and courage of our allies, of their loyalty to communist ideals. The destiny of socialism in Czechoslovakia was saved; and, moreover--and the reactionary forces should not forget this--the coordinated attack of international imperialism encountered the collective strength of the countries of the socialist community. It was proved that socialism is capable of defending its existence and its gains. As Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed at the session of the CPSL Central Committee, the strength, viability and topicality of international solidarity was thus reaffirmed in practice.

Had the counterrevolutionary conspiracy not been foiled, developments would have taken quite a different, extremely dangerous course. It is possible to say without exaggeration that imperialism would have been encouraged to such a degree that even the realistic politicians of bourgeois governments would hardly have been able to endorse the policy of detente. The Helsinki conference would not have been held, there would not be the Europe of peace and security of today. This internationalist action saved the lives of thousands of our people, insured the internal and external conditions for their work in peace and calm, consolidated the Western borders of the socialist community, and dashed the hopes of imperialist states for a revision of the results of World War II.

We must also recall these events for the reason that in the West they are not only distorting the truth about the internationalist assistance, but also organizing various provocative actions and campaigns against Czechoslovakia. Various legends about the Prague Spring pursue a single aim--to weaken socialism, our friendship with the Soviet Union, and to thwart the peaceful work of our people.

Comrade Vasil Bilak also dwelt on the basic trends of the current international development, and the significant successes achieved by peace-loving and progressive forces. At the present time the striving of the most reactionary forces to halt progress and the consolidation of its positions in the world is very much in evidence. The imperialists are using their tried and tested means--intimidation, blackmail, terror and slander.

Comrade Vasil Bilak further discussed developments in the Middle East, about how the Israeli aggressors are trampling international law underfoot, terrorizing the civilian population, barbarically killing children, old people and women. Their boldness and ruthlessness has reached such a degree that the Israeli representative at the UN Security Council session, Chaim Herzog, even stated that in a situation when the United Nations was not capable of preventing terrorism in the world, Israel was taking the interests of the whole world, including the Arab countries and Lebanon, into its own hands.

Lo and behold, Israel, which terrorizes the population on the occupied territories on a mass scale, presents itself as a protector and fighter against terrorism; what norms, what morals are these? What is the extent of the impudence of Begin's government and its representatives?

Comrade Vasil Bilak also informed in detail about our relations with communist parties in West European countries, and our firm determination to promote their mutual development which can only benefit the consolidation of the positions of socialism in Europe and in the world.

In conclusion Comrade Vasil Bilak said that we face a great and responsible task--to see to it that the spirit of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee pervades every organization and reaches every member of the party. A great opportunity for this will be the district and regional conferences which will be imbued not only with justified pride in the results achieved, but also with a critical, exacting approach to insure the successful fulfilment of tasks. In the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries our strength, certainty and optimism are multiplied. We shall continue in the future to protect and enhance this fraternity and alliance by our conscientious work for socialism and communism. We are all filled with pride at the historic event of immense importance, namely, that Czechoslovakia, as the third state in the world, thanks to the disinterested fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, has entered the path of opening up the exploration of space. Undoubtedly, whole generations will take justified pride in this great historic feat. Fruitful cooperation of the countries of the socialist community on our planet is extended to outer space, which graphically demonstrates the new relations between socialist states and the fact that the future is theirs.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD251030Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Station reporter's interview with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on 24 March; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, returned home early this morning following his official visit to Yugoslavia. Comrade Minister, how do you assess the results of your visit?

[Answer] I can only repeat what I said at the press conference held in Belgrade yesterday afternoon, that is, that I assess the results of my second official visit to friendly socialist Yugoslavia as having been completely positive. The talks I had were very businesslike and concrete and the atmosphere was very good. I had an opportunity to have talks with Comrade Minic and other Yugoslav representatives, including Veselin Djuranovic and Comrade Hodza, and we were able to state that we hold identical views with Yugoslavia--very similar views--on a whole range of foreign policy issues. With regard to bilateral relations, I think that we reflected reality when we said that they are as good as ever before. In any case this visit constituted a step forward in the development of these relations in all spheres--political, economic--which we discussed in great detail--and other areas, especially cultural [word indistinct], educational, the exchange of scientific contacts and the like. One can thus say briefly that the task I undertook on my visit to Yugoslavia was fulfilled in this respect. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FIRES IN CZECH LANDS--In 1977, 3,685 fires in the Czech Socialist Republic caused damages amounting to the total of Kcs 188 million and claimed 120 lives. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

NEW AIR ROUTES--Beginning in April 1978 the Czechoslovak airlines will operate a new Prague-Athens-Larnaka route, with two weekly flights; beginning in May, they will also operate a new Bratislava-Leningrad route. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

NEW CSSR AMBASSADORS--On 21 March the new CSSR ambassador to Italy, Vladimir Koucky, presented his credentials to President Giovanni Ledne; on 21 March the new CSSR ambassador to the republic of Turkey, Jan Malkovic, presented his credentials to President Fahri Koruturk. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Caech 22 Mar 78 p 7 AU]

TRADE WITH USSR--The USSR is the main foreign trade partner of the CSSR, accounting for 92.6 percent of Czechoslovak crude oil imports, for 83.5 percent of iron ore imports, 58.2 percent of all cotton imports and for almost 100 percent of natural gas imports. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 22 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

CTK-NOVOSTI ACCORD SIGNED--An accord signed between CTK and the NOVOSTI news agency in Prague on 21 March stipulates the further expansion of cooperation in clarifying the goals of the socialist countries' peace foreign policy. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT TO GDR ANNOUNCED

LD241931Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Austrian Republic, will pay an official visit to the GDR from 30 March to 1 April. He has been invited by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

CDU CHAIRMAN STRESSES LOYALTY TO SOCIALIST FATHERLAND

AU242225Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[ADN report: "Christians Are Making Constructive Contribution to Socialism"]

[Text] Burgscheidungen (ADN)--The third session of the CDU Main Executive Committee took place in Burgscheidungen on Monday. In his opening speech, party Chairman Gerald Goetting assessed the Christian Democrats' determination to prove their loyalty to socialism through new good deeds for the socialist fatherland as an expression of the realization that working for the universal strengthening of the republic constitutes the most effective contribution to peace and social progress in the world.

In this context Gerald Goetting assessed Erich Honecker's talk with the Executive Board of the Conference of Evengelical Church Leaderships in the GDR on 6 March as a "milestone in the continuous and purposeful policy of our state that has always been aimed at winning the support of all citizens for cooperation in solving our joint tasks of safeguarding peace and building socialism.

This meeting of the State Council chairman with the representatives of the Church leaderships was marked by objectiveness and trust and reflects the state's appreciation of the Churches' engagement for peace, of their humanitarian aid to distressed peoples struggling for their liberation and of their diaconal work which serves social interests and is supported by the state.

"At the same time," Gerald Goetting said, "the meeting has clearly brought out the possibilities of the Churches' participation in socialism--the participation in the most deeply humanist aims of developing our society, which offers every citizen security and safety, provides him with a clear prospect and permits him to fully develop his abilities, talents and personality."

The CDU party chairman then declared that the SED Central Committee General Secretary and State Council Chairman convincingly pointed out at this meeting the continuity of state policy on Church questions--a policy which is supported by all democratic forces and for which they accept their share of responsibility--and confirmed the principle of equal rights of all citizens, as well as the principle of their unrestricted inclusion in the shaping of the developed socialist society, which is a binding norm of interhuman relations in the GDR.

Gerald Goetting stressed that the Christian citizens have always, on a constantly larger scale, participated in building our new society. Thus our GDR has become their socialist fatherland.

MTI REPORTS ON PUJA ADDRESS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD241946Y Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)--At the spring session of the Hungarian parliament on Friday, Frigyes Puja presented his expose. The foreign minister drew the balance sheet on foreign policy activities of the Hungarian People's Republic in the foregoing period and he spoke about the Hungarian Government's stand on timely international questions.

In his report, Frigyes Puja emphasized: In the Hungarian Government's view, the positive shift in the international balance of forces will continue further and consequently the development conducive from the viewpoint of socialism, progress, peace and security, will keep up in international relations. In our days, too, the most important feature of the global situation is detente which has no rational alternative. "At the same time we cannot disregard that the strengthening activities of the opponents of peace and security have slowed down the process of detente. We come across recurring attempts at putting off solutions to burning international issues, at frustrating the forward-looking proposals of the socialist countries, at weakening the position of the socialist countries and other progressive states and at aggravating international tension. Certain reactionary circles hope that by checking the (?promise) of detente--or by putting it under supervision, as they say it--and mainly by stepping up the armament race, they can bring an end to the series of their failures and improve their international and domestic positions. This, however, is an erroneous calculation," pointed out the Hungarian foreign minister. He went on to underline that "under such circumstances, the countries of the socialist community, including Hungary, must continue ever more persevering and steadfast struggle for expanding detente." Frigyes Puja stressed that the key question in further advancing international detente and consolidating it was the extension of political detente to the military sphere. Though in some specific territories of disarmament important agreements were concluded in the preceding years, it cannot be denied that talks connected with disarmament have slowed down. In the recent period the imperialist war industry monopolies have stepped up their efforts for imposing new weapons, more expensive than ever before, on mankind. Referring to imagined Soviet danger, they are demanding an unceasing and radical rise in military expenditures. They are also calling for the development of new arms and weapon systems and they are preparing for producing these. The number of troops is being augmented and so is their striking power in Western Europe.

"We must raise our voice," said Frigyes Puja, "against the production of the neutron bomb and its deployment. The NATO countries of Europe would be undertaking a grave responsibility upon themselves if they--contrary to the interests of their own peoples and world peace--give their consent for storing neutron weapons on their territories. We hold the view that the draft treaty elaborated by the socialist countries and mooted by them at the disarmament committee of Geneva should suitably settle this problem if the draft is accepted by the West," pointed out Frigyes Puja.

"In reducing the military confrontation, big responsibility rests on the member-states of th two military-political alliances--the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The latter (NATO countries) have turned down a number of such proposals put forth by the Warsaw Treaty which were aimed at reducing the military confrontation.

These suggestions continue to be timely even today. The NATO has proved by rejecting these proposals that in essence it does not agree with decreasing the military confrontation," mentioned the foreign minister.

Referring to the recently concluded Belgrade meeting, the minister observed that Western partners' only aim was to call the socialist countries to account. Through loud propaganda they wanted to prove that human rights are not being enforced in the socialist countries... The socialist countries, on their part, had considered the Belgrade meeting from the very beginning as an important stage in the process of detente and they prepared accordingly for it. In face of the attempts by the reactionary forces, they tried to defend the constructive spirit and content of the Helsinki final act. The Hungarian delegation, too, worked in this vein. It presented several suggestions contributing to the work of the meeting and to fighting back efforts contrary to the spirit of the final act. As was expected, finally rational thinking had the upper hand in Belgrade and the session ended with a satisfactory outcome.

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic continues to hold the opinion that the recommendations of the Helsinki final act should be fully implemented. We will continue to consider this document as a long-term plan and as an organic whole where one should not pick up some of the recommendations and place in the foreground, while reject the others. In their enforcement, the principles of reciprocity should be observed and non-interference in others' domestic affairs should be honoured. We on our part have drawn appropriate conclusions from the experiences in Belgrade and will take necessary measures for further advancement," underlined the Hungarian foreign minister.

Frigyes Puja called as "particularly alarming" that no genuine progress has been made in solving the Middle East problem. The bilateral talks between the representatives of Egypt and Israel did not solve anything. On the contrary, they only disturbed the fronts.

The Hungarian foreign minister condemned the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon which, he said, "cannot be justified at all and it has further aggravated the Middle East crisis." He called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Speaking about the armed conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, Frigyes Puja declared that Hungary has extended support to the progressive measures of the Ethiopian Government from the very beginning. He termed the liberation of Ogaden as a highly significant event which may greatly contribute to the restoration of peace in the region." It is hoped that the failure of the reactionary forces seeking to overthrow the progressive regime of Ethiopia will extend adequate lesson to everyone."

In the context of the armed conflict set off by the Cambodian leadership, the Hungarian foreign minister underlined: "Our government extends full support to the patient internationalist stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and its suggestions urging the termination of belligerency and a negotiated settlement of the conflict."

The foreign minister went on to state that the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States of America largely influences detente.

He added: "I should like to hope that the current, unsatisfactory development of the ties between the Soviet Union and the United States will see the emergence of a forward-looking phase within a foreseeable period. This should greatly improve the prospects of consolidation peace and security."

In the second part of his speech, the foreign minister analysed the foreign policy of the Hungarian Government. "In our external affairs we are paying invariably great attention to the deepening of cooperation among the socialist countries and cementing their unity. Life demands that the socialist countries coordinate their international activities more closely than ever before.

"In the multifarious collaboration between the socialist countries and our homeland a particular place is occupied by the Hungarian-Soviet relations. Our links are fraternal and they are fruitfully developing on the basis of the traditional Hungarian-Soviet friendship."

In this context, Frigyes Puja termed as an outstanding event that Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev met in Crimea last July and conducted talks.

The Hungarian foreign minister went on to emphasize that the high-level meetings--and there were many in 1977--gave a fresh fillip to the cooperation between Hungary and the socialist countries.

An important effort among Hungary's foreign affairs activities, pointed out Frigyes Puja, is aimed at developing mutually advantageous cooperation between Hungary and the advanced capitalist countries.

"Significant advancement has taken place in our relations with neighbouring Austria during the preceding one and a half years. Comrade Janos Kadar paid an official visit to Austria at the end of 1976 and conducted highly successful talks there. Comrade Gyorgy Lazar had an unofficial meeting with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirschlaeger paid an official visit to Hungary. These top level deliberations opened up further prospects for expanding cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria. We conducted talks about relinquishing visa formality between the two countries as well as about some highly important ideas in economic sector. On our part, we are willing to further expand inter-state relations with Austria.

"The Federal Republic of Germany continues to be our most important Western trade partner. The development of our ties was greatly promoted by Comrade Janos Kadar's visit to Bonn last year. We would like that concerted efforts are made to lift the current ceilings on the economic cooperation between the two countries and wider and better founded perspectives open up before it."

As far as Hungary's relations with the USA are concerned, Frigyes Puja pointed out that two outstanding problems had been solved. The United States has returned the Hungarian crown and recently a trade agreement was signed ensuring the most favoured nation treatment in bilateral trade. "This has brought about possibility for widening our countries' economic ties free from discrimination."

Likewise, links between Hungary and Italy have grown. Janos Kadar's official visit last year to Italy and the Vatican "evoked wide, positive echo," said Frigyes Puja. As far as France is concerned, the ties got a new stimulus from the Budapest visit of French Premier Barre. The minister went on to add: "Let us hope that the top-level meetings due in the future will provide even better grounding to a dynamic development of our contacts."

Frigyes Puja mentioned that Hungary's relations are progressing fruitfully with several Asian, African and Latin American countries. The economic links with these states will be further promoted by the Hungarian Government's decision under which total customs exemption has been ensured to goods coming from 26 developing countries with effect from January 1 this year.

The foreign minister recalled that a number of high-level meetings were held between Hungary and several developing states in the foregoing period. "In our bilateral negotiations as well as on international forums we back the developing countries' demand that the former colonial powers undertake the obligation to extend help in liquidating the grave economic problems inherited from the colonial rule. We support the non-aligned countries' just efforts aimed at consolidating detente and extending it as well as for driving back the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism."

Finally, Frigyes Puja spoke about the active work by Hungary's representatives at various international bodies, especially in the UNO.

BRANDT REVIEWS TALKS WITH KADAR AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231932Y Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has spoken hopefully about the prospects for concrete disarmament agreements between East and West, and he said that a renunciation of the neutron bomb and other kinds of weapons of what is known as the "grey zone," which so far have not been involved in disarmament negotiations, was desirable. During an international press conference in Budapest at the end of his 3-day talks with the Hungarian Communist Party leadership Brandt said that it should still be possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to sign the long-disputed SALT-II agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons this year. This agreement should result in an opening for a third agreement on strategic nuclear weapons.

Under the provisions of the SALT-II agreement, Brandt said, it was not unrealistic to expect a first agreement at the Vienna negotiations on force reduction next year covering a reduction of troops in central Europe. However, this first agreement would probably stabilize rather than reduce arms. The negotiations had yielded some interesting rapprochements in the last few weeks.

Regarding the neutron bomb, Brandt recalled the resolution of the SPD Congress in Hamburg, which expressed the hope that a decision on deploying this weapon in the Federal Republic would not become necessary and that this weapon should be included in the disarmament negotiations. The time available was not unlimited, Brandt said, but there were a few years in which to agree in negotiations on a renunciation of this weapon and other weapon systems of the "grey zone."

It was also learned during Brandt's visit to Budapest that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will pay an official visit to Hungary next year. The chancellor will thus return Kadar's visit to the Federal Republic in July last year.

During the press conference Brandt described his exchange of views with Hungarian party chief Janos Kadar and the talks of SPD politicians Horst Ehmke and Wolfgang Roth, who accompanied him, with representatives of the Hungarian party leadership as good and a contribution to the development of good relations between the peoples in the two countries. Brandt said that Kadar and he assessed their exchange of views as being of mutual advantage. Brandt named as the main topic the fruitful cooperation between industrialized and developing countries, a question of growing importance in the interest of all peoples.

Regarding relations between the SPD and the Hungarian Communist Party, which were also discussed in Budapest, the party chairman said that a "flexible working contact for exchanging information" existed and is to be continued between the parliamentary representatives of the two parties. Such contacts between parties, even with manifold differences, could effectively support the work of the government.

Brandt, Ehmke and Roth on Wednesday visited the "Tungsram" electric lamp works, which is known far outside Hungary. Next, the SPD politicians gathered information in a talk with trade union shop stewards--similar to German works councils--about the work and structure of the works trade union organization and about the share of the workers in the planning of production.

Brandt will leave Budapest on Friday for a vacation of several days on Lake Balaton. A further concluding exchange of views with party chief Kadar has been planned for 30 March.

LEADERS ATTEND SPRING PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

LD2323300Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23, (MTI)--The Hungarian parliament met in session Thursday. The spring session was attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, all members of the HSWP Political Committee, Gyorgy Aczel, Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Sandor Gaspar, Istvan Huszar, Karoly Nemeth and Istvan Sarlos, similarly members of the Political Committee. Present were also the secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the government. The gallery seats were occupied by the leaders of diplomatic representations accredited in Budapest.

The session was opened by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. He paid tribute to the memory of Tivadar Nemeslaki, member of parliament, minister of metallurgy and machine industry and veteran of the party and the workers movement, who deceased since the last parliament session. "He worked for the workers' power and for building a socialist society, we shall always guard his memory," he said. "We learn with deep shock that academician Gyula Ortutay, our fellow member of parliament, vice chairman of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, who had been member of our supreme state body since the liberation, died during the night." Then Antal Apro praised the activity and the lasting achievements of Gyula Ortutay.

Subsequently parliament adopted the agenda of the session:

1. Bill on home trade;

2. Report of the president of the supreme court;

3. The foreign minister's report on the government's foreign political activity;

4. Interpellations.

In compliance with the adopted agenda Home Trade Minister Vilmos Saghy took the floor.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM

LD242200Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Important social matters were discussed at today's session of the government Presidium. Immediately after the end of the session Aleksander Lubanski invited the government spokesman, Deputy Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek, to the microphone.

[Begin recording]

[Lubanski] Sir, the government Presidium met today, and there must have been many important matters on the agenda. Would you comment, please, on what matters were dealt with today?

[Janiurek] Let me begin by saying that the government Presidium today adopted a resolution aimed at aiding young married couples living in difficult housing circumstances. It has been decided to increase the volume planned for cooperative building by adding houses with temporary apartments [mieszkanie rotacyjne] for young married couples. These are apartments with a smaller area which will be placed at the disposal of young families for a transitional period, until they obtain their final accommodation. It has been decided that during the years 1978-82 100,000 such temporary apartments will be built, including 3,000 this year. These apartments will be allocated on the basis of the tenancy principle. Priorities will be determined by the length of the waiting period for an apartment by existing housing conditions of young couples and by opinions from the employing enterprise. The government committed the central union of cooperative house building to define detailed principles of the construction, financing and allocation of apartments in houses for young couples together with interested ministries, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Main Council of the Federation of Socialist Polish Youth Unions.

[Lubanski] Sir, I believe the problem of services to the population was to be discussed at today's government Presidium meeting. What was its assessment?

[Janiurek] For some time the control of the implementation of adopted decisions and resolutions has been an important and permanent part of the government's work. Today, the implementation of the program for the development of services and crafts for 1977-80 was assessed.

[Lubanski] What emerged from the assessment?

[Janiurek] First, that the political and state decisions adopted some time ago have created good legal, organizational and economic foundations for this matter. Second, that the organizers of services have been learning about the possibility of effective (?measures). Therefore, socialized enterprises whose activities are supervised and coordinated by the Ministry of Home Trade and Services created 7,200 new service centers last year. The number employed in this sector of the economy increased by 47,000 persons. In turn, the number of craftsmen's workshops increased during that time by 9,260--the highest annual growth in 30 years. There has been a considerable increase of the services in greatest demand, such as motor services, building and repair services, domestic appliance repairs and tailoring. The drafts have increased their services to the population by more than one-fourth. However, the needs of the population for services are not yet fully satisfied. Labor cooperatives and the crafts have not sufficiently exploited the possibilities of rendering services in the shape of direct contacts with customers at their homes or in the community. Large disproportions in the development of services have appeared in some ministries and voivodships. This is why the government could not assess the results as satisfactory, although they are considerable.

Actions have been defined which should lead to a further rapid increase of service activities in a way most tangibly felt by the population. It is necessary to get directly to the population and to render services where the greatest needs appear. This does not require funds, but can yield measurable dividends. A proper exploitation of possibilities and available accommodation for the development of services will be of great importance in both the socialized and private sectors. Investment funds must be better exploited, whereby stress will be placed on small undertakings which will yield quick results. Steps will also be taken to strengthen the equipment of service establishments.

[Lubanski] For some time, construction in general and house building in particular have been drawing the attention of society and government. Certainly these matters were discussed at today's meeting. Please comment.

[Janiurek] Today another report was examined from the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials on progress in the development of the production of building materials from mineral raw materials and local waste. I believe that it is not necessary to convince anybody about the fact that the recent increase in production in this sector has increasingly supplemented materials supplied by the key industry, expecially for individual construction. Last year an essential increase in the production of building materials from local raw materials was brought about. However, in certain voivodships these tasks have not been fulfilled. Decisions adopted by the government today are aimed at overcoming difficulties in this area. Special attention will be devoted to such products as burnt ceramic bricks and bricks made from lime and sand. Local organs of the state administration have been given the task of streamlining the coordination and supervision of the production of building materials from local raw materials and to extend greater care over this production. [end recording]

PAP ANNOUNCES FRG DIPLOMAT EXPELLED

LD241915Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] PAP has announced that Polish authorities have requested that a diplomat employed at the FRG Embassy leave the territory of Poland due to activity contrary to diplomatic status. The diplomat has already left our country.

SWEDISH PREMIER TO VISIT POLAND IN APRIL

AU2420107Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--Swedish Premier Thorbjorn Fallidin will arrive in Poland on 12 April on an official visit at the invitation of Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CUBA--PAP Warsaw 22 March--Polish Vice-Premier Tadeusz Pyka received today Cuban Ambassador Jesus Barreiro. Both sides discussed the implementation of the decisions of the 6th session of the Polish-Cuban Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and the state of the preparations for the forthcoming 7th session. Polish-Cuban trade increased almost by half in the period between the sixth session, held in the autumn of 1976, and the coming seventh session. Both sides decided that the seventh session of Polish-Cuban Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation would be held on April 12-19 in Havana. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0209 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT CC PLENUM

AU2411457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Report on RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at 22-23 March Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/3/1978--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place over March 22-23, 1978. A speech was delivered during the plenary meeting by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Referring to some questions of international situation, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

International developments in the period elapsed since the national conference confirmed to the full the correctness of the appreciations and orientations established by the conference. True, we had witnessed in this period a further sharpening of certain contradictions in international life, the intensification of the fight (?for) [word indistinct] spheres of influence, the accentuation of manifestations of strength in the world arena--which [words indistinct] negative repercussions on the general climate of international relations. [word indistinct] to note that the activity of the progressive anti-imperialist forces in this period was not of a nature to halt the negative tendencies I have referred to, although by their efforts these forces have hampered the worsening or outburst of some conflicts with negative influence in international life. I stress this precisely in order to understand that the current international situation calls today more than ever before intensified fight of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces, in view of preventing the worsening of the world climate, the development of the course toward detente and the affirmation of the new, democratic relations which should ensure each people's free, independent advancement without any outside immixture.

We most resolutely work, in keeping with the decisions of the congress and of the national conference, for the development of the relations with all socialist countries, for strengthening the solidarity and collaboration with the developing countries, for expanding the relations with the developed capitalist states. We do everything for the international relations to be grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, refraining from force and threat with force.

As to Europe, the conclusion of the Belgrade conference meant to set fresh measures for the translation into life of the Helsinki-signed documents, demonstrated that there is still much to done for these documents to be materialized. Setting out from this, based on the analysis of the results recorded at the conclusion of the conference, it can be said that we cannot be satisfied with what was achieved, that the outcome is unsatisfactory. The fact is undoubtedly positive that a consensus was reached on the organization of a forum conference in Madrid, in 1980, and on holding several limited meetings in the coming years. But, as is known, no concrete measures could be adopted on the fundamental issues of furthering the course of detente, developing the economic, cultural and scientific cooperation and, especially, on problems of military disengagement, which can only be assessed as a negative result of the Belgrade conference. Of course, this must not generate panic: It should be an alarm signal with respect to the obstacles in the path of security and peace in Europe and the world over. It should sound the alarm for the still more powerful rallying of all progressive, democratic forces, for intensified efforts of the peoples in Europe in view of translating into life the Helsinki-signed documents, of furthering the course of detente.

Still more resolute action should be taken by the broad people's mass, by all peoples, for the translation into life of these documents to be started, for intensified collaboration among the states on our continent in all domains, for force and threat with force to be renounced, for military disengagement on the continent, for continued course of detente and hereby for the adequate preparation of the 1980 conference in Madrid. It should induce the adoption of concrete measures for building security and cooperation in Europe, on military matters included, without which one cannot speak of security and peace.

I wish to stress in this respect the responsibility incumbent on the peoples themselves for inducing the achievement of security and peace in Europe and the world over. As far as we are concerned, we are determined to do everything so as to contribute, together with other governments and peoples, to making this vital desideratum of the European nations, of the whole of mankind come true.

Likewise, the Middle East developments, inclusive of the recent Israeli military actions in the south of the Lebanon, have demonstrated that the maintenance of the state of tension in that region spells the permanent danger of fresh military clashes, of a new war with most serious consequences. That is why Romania has always declared and declares firmly for a political solution in the Middle East conductive to Israel's undelayed withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war. We also consider that a solution should be achieved of the Palestinian people's issue, based on its right to self-determination and to establishing an independent state of its own. The way how this issue will be solved and how the Palestinian state will be formed is a problem of the Palestinians themselves; nobody from the outside can impose a solution which is not accepted by the Palestinian people itself. One should clearly understand that without the settlement of the Palestinian problem, peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved. Necessary is also that peace in the Middle East ensure at the same time the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to all states in the region, peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness.

We consider that, in the newly created situation, Israel should withdraw its troops from south Lebanon without delay, as a first step in the withdrawal from all the territories occupied. The negotiations for a political solution should be continued, the adequate forms for the participation of all the countries concerned in these negotiations be found, within a framework acceptable to all sides and, of course, by the resumption of the Geneva conference with all the countries concerned, the United Nations Organization having to play an ever more important role in this respect.

As inferable from the report delivered on the international activity of our party and state, we have always paid special attention to the problems pertaining to eradicating underdevelopment, strengthening the collaboration with the states in the group of the developing countries, and with the non-aligned states.

We work most firmly for the building of a new international economic order which should open the path of a faster progress to the lagging countries, provide conditions for raising the living standard, materially and spiritually, of those peoples, contribute to the settlement, on a new, democratic basis, of the complex economic problems of present-day world, ensure the economic stability and growth of all nations.

I would like to lay special stress on the importance of the United Nations session on disarmament. We believe that everything should be done for this session to mark a new stage in taking concrete disarmament measures, for nuclear disarmament primarily. We are aware of the fact that the disarmament problems are complex, that they cannot be solved overnight. But we are also aware that the continuation and development of the arms race produce ever greater dangers to peace, to the life of the peoples.

The huge expenditures made for arming are an ever heavier burden on the shoulders of all peoples, inclusive of the peoples in the developed states. That is why the halting of the arms race, the starting of disarmament account for a vital necessity for the economic and social development, for the welfare of each and every nation, and also for ensuring peace and security to the peoples, to the whole world. We consider that the UN session should adopt recommendations and practical measures, especially of an organizational nature, apt to help the immediate taking of concrete disarmament measures.

Of special importance, in our opinion, would be the taking of a solemn resolution to halt the arms race, to freeze the military expenditures, the troops and armament at the level of 1978, the sums that would be saved consequent to these measures be allotted to economic and social development, to raising the peoples' living standard.

Secondly, we consider that the gradual lowering of the military expenditures, of the troops would be of special importance, so that until 1985 the latest, these expenditures be cut down by 10-15 percent at least compared with 1978. In our opinion, the sums saved by the cutting down of these expenditures could be allotted, in a proportion of 50 percent, to economic development and to raising the living standard in each and every country, while 50 percent to the developing countries with a national income of up to a per capita 500-600 dollars.

Moreover, we consider that the session would have to take measures for the practical starting of nuclear disarmament, of halting the production of mass destruction weapons, as well as other measures strengthening confidence among states.

Taking into account the importance of this session, the Executive Political Committee has decided on the elaboration of an exposition outlining the stand of our party and state on this problem and which should be the basis for setting forth our country's viewpoint at this session.

We would like that, until the session, we should work in collaboration with the socialist countries, with other world states wishing to act for this session to mark a new moment in the (?life of our planet, to inaugurate) the era of real disarmament, in order to reach understanding on measures that are to be submitted to the session for debate, I would like to reiterate the determination of the party, of the Romanian state and people to spare nothing in order to contribute to disarmament, to peace and collaboration among (?peoples).

We will work henceforth, too--as we stressed at the national conference of December--for strengthening the collaboration with all the communist and workers' parties, with all socialist, social-democratic parties, with the national liberation organizations, with other democratic government organizations, with all democratic parties and forces, considering that the strengthening of their solidarity, of the solidarity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples is a vital demand, the sure guarantee for halting the dangerous course of international developments, for the further consolidation of the process of detente, security and collaboration, for the promotion of a policy of peace, for building a juster and better world.

In the home political section of his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu referred to questions concerning the improvement of economic and social management and increasing leading political role of the party. We shall newscast a summary of this section.

Reports on Domestic Affairs

AU241847Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Report on RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the conclusion of the RCP Central Committee Plenum on 23 March, in Bucharest--read by announcer with recorded portions]

[Excerpts] The party general secretary began his speech by pointing out the particular importance of problems discussed and decisions adopted by the Central Committee plenum for improving overall socioeconomic leadership and for continuously increasing the party's leading political role and laid great emphasis on measures aiming at perfecting economic and financial management and planning. The 11th congress and the 1977 [RCP] national conference, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said along these lines, have set as one of the party's key targets the increase in the role of the uniform national plan as well as of central and local bodies and socioeconomic units in unabatedly implementing the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then continued as follows:

[Begin recording] It is necessary to remember that the high rate of development of the forces of production, the distribution of industry in all counties and the development of agricultural production have produced radical changes in the social structure. Likewise, the diversification and expansion of industry, agriculture, science and culture require new measures to improve social relations and relations of production, in order to insure better harmony between the forces of production and social relations, an essential prerequisite for our country's progress toward socialism and communism.

These changes also demand new measures to improve scientific management and planning of the entire socioeconomic activity, something which can help us make better use of the superiority of socialist economic relations, of the national uniform plan and of the force of the broad masses of working people in all fields. These measures are all the more necessary now that we have attained a very broad democratic organizational framework in our country; it is characterized by the creation of collective leadership bodies in all fields, from basic socioeconomic and administrative units up to central party-state bodies, all of which are functioning on the principles of collective work; these bodies have a right to make decisions and within their framework one insures the direct participation of representatives of the masses of working people, primarily of the workers' class.

With the institutionalization of general meetings, one increased to a great extent the role of these bodies which insure the management of activities in socioeconomic units by the masses of working people, bodies which play an ever more important part in developing overall democracy in our country. All these things insure the active and permanent participation of the broad people's masses in running all fields of activity and the entire society and are an eloquent expression of the continuous development and improvement of our democracy and of all the people's active participation in consciously shaping their own future, the communist future.

However, we must openly state that with the creation of this democratic framework, we did not succeed in keeping pace with economic and financial measures which should make available to the collective leadership bodies and to the working people's general meetings the necessary means for commendably fulfilling their role in leading the entire socioeconomic activity. One can say that, in actual fact, there has appeared a certain contradiction between the democratic organizational framework which has been attained and current economic mechanism, which is too centralized, rigid, outdated and very complicated. [end recording]

Pointing out a number of deficiencies which led to delays in taking the necessary measures, the party general secretary stressed that the decisions adopted by the plenum are primarily designed to harmonize and correlate the democratic organizational framework with the economic and financial mechanism, so that the planning and management methods and forms should open up broad prospects to the unhampered and active manifestation of all collective bodies, which were created and to the working people's initiative.

The speaker clearly stressed that the measures to perfect management and planning proceed from the principle of uniformly guiding and blending the activity of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, on the basis of the uniform national plan, with the economic and financial autonomy of administrative and production units, with the principles of workers self-management [autoconducere] and with the self-administration of enterprises [autogestiune]. This means, the party general secretary said, to base the management of the entire socioeconomic activity, both on the principle of democratic centralism, which excludes the excessive and rigid centralism and on the principle of self-management [autoconducers], which should lead to increasing the responsibility and the decision and action power of local bodies and of centrals and enterprises, obviously under conditions of strict observance of laws and decisions compulsory for all party-state bodies and for all the fatherland's citizens.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then said that the measures for improving the scientific leadership of the entire socioeconomic activity in our fatherland, on the basis of the uniform national plan, require firm action to eliminate phenomena of excessive centralism and bureaucratic practices and demand the improvement of the planning activity. The State Planning Committee, the speaker said, should play a more active part, not only in drafting economic plans but particularly in insuring the material base, in concretely solving problems concerning the activity of plan fulfillment and in seeing to it and checking that plan provisions are commendably fulfilled.

The speaker pointed out that the measures adopted by the plenum will lead to increasing the role of the financial-banking system, meaning that the financial means for the smooth development of the economic activity will be properly insured on the one hand and that a systematic, operative and efficient financial control over the judicious use of financial means will be insured on the other. At the same time, these measures require the improvement of the leadership activity of ministries, which should give priority to the activity in centrals and enterprises, in order to operatively solve all problems included in the manufacturing process. The duties of industrial centrals, the speaker said, should also cover the activity of drawing up production and development plans, insuring the technical-material base for production and selling the products at home and abroad. In this respect, the speaker stressed that the socioeconomic plans should be drafted by the centrals with the State Planning Committee and, obviously, with the participation of the respective ministries.

Concerning the activity of enterprises, the adopted measures increase their duties in drawing up the plan, drafting the budgets and carrying out the production and economic-financial activities; an appropriate framework was created for carrying out these duties, by promoting workers self-management [autoconducrere] and self-administration [autogestiune].

Stressing that the aim of the measures adopted and the ever stronger development of the state property, of the working people's common property, as a higher form of socialist property, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that it is necessary to strengthen the responsibility of working collectives toward that part of the common property entrusted to the administration of each unit and toward the proper management of the available means of production, something which should take concrete shape in continuously increasing production, raising its technological and qualitative level, increasing labor productivity, reducing material expenditures and consequently in continuously increasing the newly created values [valori nou create].

Proceeding from these requirements, the speaker said that in the future the economic and financial development plans of each enterprise and unit will include measures to attain maximum efficiency and a newly created value as high as possible for each 1,000 lei of fixed funds and that these plans will be based on firm contracts of technical-material supplies and production sales, so that once a plan is adopted, the central and enterprise should know exactly what and how much they are producing.

Emphasizing that this is a primary requirement, under contitions of a modern and planned economy and of fast technological progress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Begin recording] It is necessary to properly understand that we must resolutely proceed to base our activity (?on) long term contracts and that a plan cannot be considered as completed unless all problems are clarified and the enterprises and centrals have everything they need to adequately organize their work. This does not mean that they should wait--as they are doing now--for someone higher up to solve their problems. The measures we are now adopting put the solving of all these problems in the charge of enterprises and centrals, beginning with the completion of the plan in all its aspects, including contracts and (?all) supplies, with the budget of incomes and expenditures, with the manpower and with everything required by the good functioning of an enterprise.

Of course, as I have already mentioned, the ministries have their own responsibilities, the central bodies, beginning with (word indistinct), the Ministry of Supplies, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the Finance Ministry have great duties and responsibilities in helping enterprises and granting them assistance in rapidly and adequately solving all these problems. However, the managements of enterprises are directly responsible for the way in which they drafted the plan and budgets and they must take all measures to insure that the plan and budgets are in accordance with the capacities and possibilities of the respective enterprise or unit.

At the same time we must remember that foreign trade activity is an important factor of socioeconomic development and that both enterprises and centrals as well as the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other central bodies must devote all attention to insuring that we have long-term agreements and contracts and that we can sell the production attained. Through long-term contracts we must also insure supplies of raw materials and materials from abroad, so that we can thus normally carry out the production activity.

Likewise, I would like to draw attention at this plenum, too, to the need to intensify international cooperation, both with socialist countries and with developing countries and developed capitalist countries, on the basis of the principles well-known to us, something which will thus facilitate a long-term cooperation in jointly manufacturing highly technical products with guaranteed sales.

From this viewpoint, although we have made important progress in recent years, there is still much to be done and we have to pay much greater attention to this activity. Along these lines both enterprises and centrals must directly and constantly concern themselves with attaining these foreign trade targets and international production sharing targets.

I would also like to mention in this respect the ever more important role of research and technology in the activity of our enterprises and in the high rate of development of the national economy, as well as the need to improve the activity in centrals and enterprises--so that we have the necessary force to rapidly introduce new technologies and perfect the existing ones--and generally speadking to give impetus to research activity in our central institutes and specialized ones and to closely bind them to the technological sectors in enterprises, in order to increase the share and role of science and technology in our economic activity.

Everyone knows that today, through scientific research and technology, some countries obtain very important incomes and that this sector is becoming a very important material force in the current modern activity. [end recording]

Continuing his speech, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that the new principle at the basis of the management of enterprises, namely the economic-financial self-administration [autogestiune], requires that each enterprise and economic unit should draft its own income and expenditure budget, insuring through its own activity the necessary financial means for continuously raising the profitability of its activity and its benefits. Within the framework of the plan and income and expenditure budgets, the centrals and enterprises will have both the necessary means for the manufacturing process and for the working people's remuneration as well as the necessary means for continuously developing production capacities and for directly meeting certain social needs, including housing construction.

Stressing that the adopted measures are designed to lead to implementing the party national conference decisions on insuring a new and higher quality of the management activity and economic-financial planning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu drew attention to the fact that these measures only create the appropriate legal framework and that, in order to attain the expected results, resolute action should be taken.

Referring to questions concerning the growth of party ranks, the party organizational structure and the party cadre policy, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that we have a very good situation in the party since the number of party member exceeds 3,760,000. He also stressed that we have an appropriate social and national composition [in the party] the share of women in party ranks has grown. The increase in the leading role of party bodies and organizations in all spheres of activity, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, requires that party bodies and organizations continue to pay full attention to implementing the decisions of the 11th congress and the party national conference in these fields, too, by laying emphasis on the quality of party members and on raising their political and ideological level as well as their spirit of responsibility and combativity.

The speaker assessed that good results were also attained in promoting and training cadres. The growth of party ranks and the activity of promoting cadres, the speaker said, are reflected in the way the party bodies and organizations and the party are fulfilling their role as the leading political force in society. Along these lines, he stressed the monolithic unity of the people around the party and the fact that the party enjoys the esteem and trust of the people and broad people's masses, who are unabatedly implementing the domestic and foreign policy, which corresponds to the vital strivings of our entire nation.

The speaker also discussed another aspect, namely the need to strengthen the close links between the party, its bodies and organizations on the one hand and the working people who are not party members in order to create conditions for insuring the participation of non-party working people in the political activity of mass and public organizations, including in leading various fields.

In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the need to improve the political-ideological activity and the forms of socialist education in molding the new man, the builder of socialism. The speech also dealt with the new measures to resolve letters and complaints from working people and to grant audiences to the working people, measures taken in the spirit of strengthening socialist democracy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu further dealt with certain international problems.

Esteemed listeners, we now present the conclusion of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech:

[Begin recording] In conclusion, I would like to refer to the need to take all measures both to implement all decisions adopted by the plenum and to properly carry out the plan fulfillment activity in industry, agriculture and investments, so that the attainment of the 1978 plan targets should constitute an important element of our fatherland's progress and should insure conditions for the commendable fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan.

I would like to draw particular attention to the fact that we have lags in the investments field and that we are behind with the agricultural activities. We discussed the agricultural problems at the February meeting but all measures should be taken to carry out on time the necessary work for attaining a good production. The latest rainfalls have improved the situation in agriculture. Hence, it is up to us, up to each county committee, each state socialist or cooperative organization and each working man in agriculture to insure that we attain a good crop this year.

With this, dear comrades, I would like to conclude by wishing all communists and all working people success in their entire activity, much health and happiness. [loud and prolonged applause] [end recording]

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT UNITED STATES 12-17 APRIL

AU2417477Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay a state visit to the United States of America between 12 and 17 April 1978 at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalyn Carter.

MANESCU CHAIRS NATIONAL AGRICULTURE COUNCIL MEETING

AU2614137Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Agriculture Council, today chaired a working meeting of the executive bureau of the National Agriculture Council. Leaders of certain economic ministries which contribute to fulfilling tasks incumbent upon our agriculture participated in the meeting along with members of the Council's executive bureau.

In light of recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the February working meeting devoted to agricultural problems and at the recent party Central Committee plenum, today's meeting examined the fulfillment of current and future agricultural activities. In this respect it discussed the preparation of areas intended for spring sowing, the maintenance of winter crops, the sowing of grain, industrial plants, vegetables and potatoes and the stage of carrying out maintenance works on tree-plantations and vineyards.

The executive bureau noted that preparations for the spring sowing are in full swing and stressed that this year, due to the material base available to agricultural units and thanks to the measures already taken, the agricultural activities can be carried out on time and at good qualitative level, as was laid down by the higher party-state leadership.

The meeting also examined the implementation of the expanded program for breeding livestock, the attainment of the state fund and the fulfillment of agricultural and food production and product deliveries. It established measures to be taken by agricultural mechanization stations and state and cooperative agricultural units to prepare irrigation systems and pumping equipment for the irrigation campaign.

It has also examined the preparations for special programs on developing agriculture and the food industry in the 1981-85 5-year plan.

The executive bureau of the National Agriculture Council established measures and actions to be taken in all agricultural units to insure the intensive participation of the total manpower in the proper organization and development of work in this spring's agricultural campaign and in other agricultural fields, to better utilize the material and technical base and existing resources so that we can attain larger crops, more livestock and greater animal production and can implement the programs for developing our socialist agriculture.

The executive bureau established that, in the next stage, the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences should take measures to send experts (?on the recently improved) lands to give concrete and efficient assistance to all agricultural units in the spring campaign.

GNA ADOPTS LAWS ON CIVIL DEFENSE, PEOPLE'S PROPOSALS

AU2412502Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Excerpts] A new session--the seventh--of the current GNA legislature began today.

At this morning's plenary session, after general discussions and discussions of individual articles, the country's high forum adopted the law on the activity of resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and applications and the law on civil defense in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The law on the activity of resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and applications, part and parcel of the set of political measures adopted by the party to insure an organized and legal framework for attracting all citizens--Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities--to the leadership and implementation of the program on socioeconomic activity and all-civic affairs, stresses the particular importance of the working people's proposals and notifications as an expression of the continuous development and deepening of socialist democracy.

Stipulating that the entire process of examining and resolving these questions will take place under the direct leadership of the party bodies and organizations, and specifying the time limits for resolving these questions and informing citizens of the replies, the law envisages that central and local bodies are obliged to receive people and the collective management bodies in institutions and in the other socialist units under the duty to examine periodically the activity of resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and applications and to report to the hierarchically higher bodies the conclusions drawn, measures taken and what has to be done in the future.

The new law also establishes the tasks incumbent upon the press, radio and television organs and the obligation of all socialist units to examine and resolve the notification and proposals made through them.

The law on civil defense in the Socialist Republic of Romania stresses that it is based on the RCP's concept on the fatherland's defense and the defense of the revolutionary socialist achievements recorded by all the people.

In conformity with the country's constitution and laws, all citizens, men and women, irrespective of nationality, are obliged to actively participate in all actions designed to insure the progress, under favorable conditions, of the socioeconomic activity, the citizens' defense and the defense of property in times of war and in other special situations.

In order to better meet the content of the activity that is being organized to defend the people and property and to limit and eliminate the consequences of air attacks, natural disasters and catastrophies, the law uses the term "civil defense" instead of the term "local air-raid defense." The document deals with the goal, the missions and the organization of civil defense, the protection of the people and property, the limitation and elimination of the consequences of air attacks, natural disasters and catastrophies, and the tasks incumbent upon ministries and the other central and local bodies of state administration. The document takes into consideration the conditions and concrete peculiarities of the country's different regions, the changes that have occurred in the socioeconomic development in counties, localities and socialist units and the development of their material-technical basis, as well as the experience gained by civil defense.

ION COMAN PRESENTS EXPOSITION ON CIVIL DEFENSE LAW

LD242249Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1978--Unabatedly working for the intensification of the course towards detente internationally, for the solving to the interest of the peoples of the problems facing mankind, the Romanian Communist Party, inspired by a lofty responsibility for the destiny of the country and of the Romanian nation, has worked out an own conception on the organization of national defence, said the Minister of National Defence, Ion Coman, in the exposition of the civil defence law, passed by the Grand National Assembly.

Civil defence in Romania, part and parcel of the national defence system, is based on the concept on according to which in the present-day conditions an anti-imperialist, defence war can be only a popular war. Civil defence contributes to the preparation for defence of the population, on the territory and of the national economy.

In confirmity with the stipulations of the constitution and of this country's laws, the civil defense law establishes the obligation of all citizens, men and women, without distinction as to nationality, to actively participate in all actions meant to ensure normal economic, political and social activity, as well as the protection of the population and of any kind of material assets in war-time and in other special situations. The training of the citizens for civil defence is to proceed within the general defence training system.

Specified are also the civil defence measures carried out in time of peace and war as well as the attributions of the state administration central bodies, the people's councils and the other socialist organizations in carrying through these measures.

Established are also the missions and responsibilities regarding the organization, [word indistinct] and operation of civil defence, creating thus the necessary legislative frame to mobilize all human and material resources for the carrying through of the main measures for protecting the population and material assets. Special stress is laid on the obligation of military units and of the civil defence groups to directly participate in doing away with the effects of natural calamities or of catastrophies, as well as in fire extinguishing operations in large objectives.

MINIC LEAVES FOR 2-DAY USSR VISIT, TALKS ON 'HORN'

Sundic Previews Talks

LD262046Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] As we have already reported, in Karajorjevo yesterday President Tito received Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, prior to the latter's departure for the USSR. Milos Minic will hand President Tito's personal message to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Milika Sundic speaks of the significance of Milos Minic's visit:

The visit to Moscow by Milos Minic, vice president to the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, where he will hand President Tito's personal message to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, represents the continuation of exceptional activity by Yugoslavia and President Tito in particular, in the solution of pending international problems. A few days ago Milos Minic came back from the visit which he, as personal representative of President Tito, paid to Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, where he had talks with the most responsible personalities of those countries on the situation in the Horn of Africa and specifically on the Ethiopian-Somali conflict, its causes and its possible consequences for peace in that part of the world and much further afield.

In his talks with Brezhnev and other Soviet personalities, Milos Minic will again set forth his observations of which he spoke on his return to Belgrade. Let us remember that Yugoslavia considers the situation in the Horn of Africa to be still critical and that the Somali-Ethiopian conflict has not been resolved by the withdrawal of Somali troops from the Ogaden. It is considered critical especially since Cuban units and Soviet experts were involved in the Ethiopian-Somali conflict and this could serve as an occasion for broader involvement of the blocs in the Horn of Africa. For example, the United States could become involved on the side of Somalia, a nation which suffered a heavy military defeat and which can hardly become reconciled to this situation. As one of the countries involved in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict, first on the side of Somalia and then on the side of Ethiopia, the USSR could make a significant contribution to alleviating Somali-Ethiopian enmity and to the efforts made toward a peaceful solution of the conflict. Among other things, this implies withdrawal of all foreign troops now in either Ethiopia or Somalia and encouragement of the belligerent sides, without hesitation and without imposing conditions, to begin talks. If these actions do not materialize and if Cuban and Soviet help to Ethiopia grows into a permanent military presence, the present military lull between Ethiopia and Somalia will not last long. A possible U.S.-Soviet confrontation would have unforeseen consequences both as regards the security and independence of Ethiopia and Somalia and their nonalined status and as regards peace in the world.

As everyone knows, Somalia made an unpardonable mistake by sending troops into the Ogaden. However, if the other side does not draw a lesson from it, military victory on the front can entail domestic unrest with far-reaching consequences. This is because if either Somalia or Ethiopia is drawn into the orbit of one or the other bloc, the bloc confrontation would become inevitable and peace in the entire African region utterly insecure.

The consequences of such a development in the situation would also affect overall Soviet-U.S. relations, which in any case are not at their best and which could become even worse if urgent actions to avoid this are not taken.

Yugoslavia considers that everything must be done to insure that Ethiopia and Somalia remain independent and keep their nonalined status. To draw either of them into a bloc would be tantamount to remaining at a distance from a lasting solution of the conflict and from peace in general. In view of the seriousness of the situation, President Tito's message to Brezhnev merits exceptional attention, and the steps which the USSR intends to take following Somali troop withdrawal from the Ogaden should be fully balanced. It must be hoped that these steps will not fail to materialize.

Minic Leaves for Moscow

LD271151Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, left for Moscow today for a 2-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Milos Minic will deliver a personal message from President Tito to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Rajko Knezevic, department head in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and Ivica Kojic, chief of cabinet of the federal secretary, left together with Milos Minic.

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport, the Yugoslav vice president and federal secretary of foreign affairs was seen off by Federal Executive Council member Bojko Ubiparip; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and other Yugoslav personaliti

Vladimir Stepakov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, was in the sendoff party too.

Rabrenovic Views Minic Visit to 'Horn'

AU261452Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] In Karajorjevo, President Tito has received Milos Minic, vice president of the Federa Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, prior to the latter's departure for Moscow, where he will deliver President Tito's personal message to Soviet President Brezhnev.

In this connection, let us recall Minic's recent trip to Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. Although one has the impression that the war between Somalia and Ethiopia has ended, this is not the situation. Milos Minic's recent visit to the countries of the Horn of Africa has demonstrated that the relations between Addis Ababa and Mogadiscio are such that they can again lead to war. This is the topic discussed by Branko Rabrenovic:

Milos Minic's visit to the three countries of the Horn of Africa was not of a mediatory natur as some people saw it. As a personal envoy, our federal secretary delivered President Tito's messages to the leading personalities of Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, and during his talks at all levels he outlined Yugoslav views on the situation in this region and on the manner in which the conflict between the two nonalined countries should be resolved.

It is perhaps too early to speak about the extent to which this mission was successful. This mission could not serve as a magic wand which could resolve with a wave of the hand the deep crisis that has existed between the two countries for a long time. Although the war which began on 12 July last year has practically ended, this crisis continues in an even more intensified form and with some new elements.

As always, the euphoria of victory gives birth to demands and lays down great demands, while the bitterness of defeat [words indistinct] and encourages revanchism. The Ethiopians, who with significant assistance from Cuban troops and Soviet arms have expelled the aggressor from the Ogaden, are now laying down conditions, primarily that Somalia should forever renounce its pretensions toward the Ogaden, that it should pay enormous war damages and that it should forever respect the borders and the OAU Charter.

For its part, Somalia, although defeated, has not renounced its pretensions to create a greater Somalia by annexing the Ogaden and some parts of Kenya and Djibouti to the motherland. Thus, Somalia does not admit its historic mistake made by the attack on neighboring, nonalined Ethiopia.

However, in the meantime, the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia has ceased to be solely their concern. This conflict has become a point of confrontation of the interests and aspirations of the two superpowers and at the same time a dangerous erosive zone for the entire nonalined movement. Minic's entire mission and his talks with the leaders and leading officials of the three countries in the Horn of Africa pointed to these elements, with the special emphasis that the conflict between the two nonalined countries must be solved in a peaceful manner without any interference from outside. From this, one concludes that if peace comes to this area then the presence of any [foreign] troops in anyone's territory is inappropriate. In this sense, if this thesis is accepted and realized, then many things would be clearer now as well as in the future, and peace would be feasible in many hotbeds of crisis of the contemporary world.

Popovic Views 'Horn' Situation

AU251621Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Petar Popovic commentary: "The 'Horn' of Africa"]

[Excerpts] In the days of a continuing war danger and an undiminished uncertainty of peace in the "Horn" of Africa, there are really few diplomats who could fly directly from the Addis Ababa airport to the Mogadiscio airport and be received with expressions of welcome and equally sincere respect, a reception which was recently accorded Milos Minic in his capacity as the president's personal envoy.

This undoubtedly represents a tribute to Yugoslav policy.

The conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia has ceased to be only their conflict. The geographical position of the two countries, with their strategic locations which permit control over the passage through "the Aden gate" on the seaway along which the West transports one-third of its petroleum supply, has prompted the two superpowers to influence the Ethiopian-Somali confrontation from the standpoint of protecting their own bloc interests.

The value of foreign arms delivered to the two sides--as always, much more quickly than any equipment for economic development--is increasing dangerously from day to day. The physical presence of foreign troops--those from certain Arab countries, as it is claimed, in Somalia and some 15,000 Cubans in Ethiopia--has deprived this confrontation of its local character.

The war in the "Horn" of Africa has brought a new experience to the movement of nonalined countries. At the same time, it has raised new questions.

The fact is that for the first time a state which declares itself in favor of the policy of nonalinement--that is, Cuba--has decided in a conflict between two other nonalined countries to replace peace efforts with its own armed initiative and to place itself on the side of one of the two countries--that is, Ethiopia.

The question which has been raised concerns the diplomatic mechanism of nonalined countries which would make it possible to prevent such conflicts from ending in the same manner--that is, war.

War threatens independence and usually promotes alinement.

Ethiopia and Somalia are now in a position to make the first step in the attempt to move such a mechanism if they show sufficient mutual consideration for each other's interests, sufficient tolerance and understanding and especially if they accept the assistance of the OAU goodwill committee.

Adhering to the principle of cooperation on the basis of complete equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, Yugoslavia has cultivated friendly relations both with nonalined Ethiopia and nonalined Somalia. Minic's mission had no other purpose except that of drawing attention to the existing peace possibilities and the opportunities for the Ethipian people and their leadership and the Somalian people and their leadership to find ways for mutual agreement.

MINIC DISCUSSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN BOOK ON DISARMAMENT

Scores Arms Race

LD261223Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0712 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD

[First of four TANJUG transmissions of excerpts from forward written by Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, for book entitled "Disarmament: the Problem of the Modern World"]

[Text] Belgrade--The world places great hopes in the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. The nonalined countries are unanimous in their assessment that this session of this world organization affords an exceptional opportunity for a concrete agreement to be reached by all UN countries on undertaking effective measures leading to general and complete disarmament.

The decision to convene a special session on disarmament has been appraised by the broad international community as a necessary and timely action which expresses the resolve of the world to begin without delay the process of disarmament.

On the occasion of this important international gathering, the first at which practically all countries will be involved and make their contribution to the finding of a solution to the questions of disarmament, Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, has set out in the foreword to the book entitled "Disarmament: The Problem of the Modern World," soon to be published by Vojno-Izdavacki Zavod, the standpoints and views of Yugoslavia on all aspects of the problem of disarmament and the dangers of the arms race.

The Arms Race--A Constant Threat to Peace

In his article published under the title "The Problem of Disarmament and the Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia," Milos Minic expresses the view that "the arms race has today reached the critical stage at which the world finds itself at a fateful turning point: Either the arms race will be halted and the process begun of general disarmament under strict international control, or the arms race will enter a new stage and take on a new quality when it will be increasingly difficult to maintain a balance in nuclear and conventional arms, which inevitably will bring the world nearer and nearer to a catastrophic military conflict of broad and perhaps global dimensions..."

"...Global peace is maintained at the moment in the balance of military power of the superpowers and the military blocs but primarily in the balance in nuclear armament. However, in the present conditions the arms race is ceasing to be a factor for equilibrium and security and is increasingly becoming an instrument for sustaining unequal relations in the world and guaranteeing a dominant role for the great powers in these relations."

"...There is less and less justification today for the bloc concept that security in the world is conditioned by the balance of forces. In essence, the point is that the present-day dynamics of technological development in arms constantly upset this balance. For this reason, the thesis is untenable that more arms in the possession of the blocs means more security for the world. The exact opposite is true, that is, that balance based on less arms would mean more security. All states and nations of the world are vitally interested in an essential change in the present unfavorable situation, for on this depends their existence and development and the fate of present and future generations. Hence, disarmament is one of the most important and greatest tasks facing the international community and it can be achieved only through strengthening the influence of the UN in the solving of the disarmament problem, which for a long time was excluded from its direct competence...."

"...From the end of World War II to today the development of international relations has been accompanied by a constant and growing arms race.... This race is a constant threat to peace and security in the world. However, it is also a heavy economic burden, for it involves and exhausts huge material and human effort on the part of many countries and especially those which are the main sustainers of the arms race."

The World on a Powder Keg

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs illustrated the arms race with a series of data from international institutions on the basis of which it may be concluded that the modern world is sitting on a "powder keg."

The present reserves of nuclear armaments are sufficient to destroy the world several times over. According to some sources, the destructive force of tactical nuclear weapons is equal to the force of about 50 thousand atomic bombs of the kind used at Hiroshima.

Expenditure on arms in the world has grown from $120 million in 1961 to about $350 billion at the end of 1976. Every year military activities in the world absorb resources which amount to the overall national income of the countries which comprise the poorer part of mankind and account for two-thirds of the world's population. This amount is, for example, 25 times greater than all foreign aid to developing countries.

The gap between expenditure on military research and expenditure on the eradication of illness and hunger in the world is becoming increasingly alarming. Expenditure on medical research in the world amounts to only about one-fifth of the $30 billion spent annually on military research. More than half a billion people in many countries are starving or suffer from chronic malnutrition. For the implementation of the development program for the national agricultures of the developing countries we still have not managed to secure aid to the tune of $3 billion, which is merely 1 percent of the military budgets of the industrially developed countries.

The World Health Organization has spent during the last 10 years $83 million in order to wipe out smallpox and has succeeded in doing so. This amount is less than the price of one modern strategic bomber. However, the eradication of malaria in the world, which threatens more than a billion people in 66 developing countries, is progressing very slowly. The reason is that the organization could not obtain the means of about $450 million, a sum which is half the military expenditure in the world for one day, or a third of the price of a nuclear Trident submarine.

Views Need for Disarmament

LD271024Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0751 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Second of four TANJUG transmissions of excerpts from forward written by Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, for book entitled "Disarmament: the Problem of the Modern World"]

[Text] According to the assessment by the federal secretary of foreign affairs, "the arms race is increasingly acquiring global proportions and it can be said that, although its intensity substantially differs from region to region, there are few countries which in one way or another are not involved in it. However, rivalry between the biggest military powers, especially between the two superpowers, is by far the most important factor in maintaining the arms race, which is becoming increasingly dangerous because of its qualitative dimensions and research into new, increasingly lethal weapons systems."

Milos Minic believes that "this qualitative side is in fact the much more dangerous form of the arms race because research into and the development of new forms of weapons of mass destruction and improvement of the existing ones, apart from the fact that it absorbs enourmous financial resources and technological, scientific and material sources, helps the arms race to be constantly fed and consolidated." As an illustration, the federal secretary cites the information that about one-half of the overall scientific and research manpower potential in the world, that is to say over 400,000 of the best scientists and experts, are involved in military research, in military industry and in maintenance of modern weaponry.

An Intolerable Burden

The latest estimates show that a total of 60 million people work for military requirements in the world today. This is equal to the total manpower production force in Europe, excluding the USSR, or about 70 percent of all the employees in the United States. Armed forces in the world are estimated at about 22 million.

So, notes the federal secretary of foreign affairs, "the arms race is already now becoming an intolerable burden for many developed countries and utterly crippling for the majority of developing countries."

"...Despite several agreements referring to some partial arms control measures, the over 30 years of existence of the United Nations could not arrest or limit the nuclear and conventional arms race whose protagonists are the great nuclear powers. Unimaginably enormous weapons of mass destruction threatening the existence of the human community have been amassed.... A situation has been created which the international community can no longer tolerate and which is at odds with the establishment of a new, more equitable and better international system, especially in the context of the efforts for more progressive social transformation in the world..."

..."Today, even more than in past years, the progressive and democratic forces must adopt a clear and resolute stand on the disarmament problem and mobilize their forces for its solution. Not only does this problem put a brake on the process of detente, national emancipation and progressive social transformation, but it makes the very unstable balance, on which global peace and security in the world are now based, every day more unstable, threatening one day to put the maintenance of the already unstable peace in the world in jeopardy."

"For progressive democratic forces in the world the question of the consolidation of peace and active peaceful coexistence is a key question of the struggle both to establish new equal international relations and the struggle for democratic social transformation and socialism in their own countries."

To Eliminate Relations of Domination

"Only in conditions of peace and peaceful coexistence," stressed Milos Minic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, "is it possible to wage a successful struggle for the establishment of international relations on principles of self-determination, full national independence, sovereign equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, equality, and free choice of socioeconomic and political development; this means the successful struggle for the elimination of domination, exploitation and inequality in any shape and form from international relations..."

"...Yugoslavia always believes that the solution of the problem of disarmament is one of the essential conditions and an integral part of the successful struggle for the establishment of new international relations, This was confirmed and became topical especially in mid-fifties when military balance between the great powers and blocs was established and when the arms race which still goes on, intensified. Warning of all the danger inherent in this development, President Tito told the Federal People's Assembly as early as 1955 that disarmament in general has to be tackled boldly "because the armament race entails impoverishment of the world, impairs the living standard of the people and constantly threatens their lives with the danger of new war conflicts."

"Being involved in the solution of the problem of disarmament, Yugoslavia always bore in mind the close interdependence of this problem with the general situation in international relations. Setting out Yugoslav views on this matter during his speech at the 15th UN General Assembly session in 1960, President Tito said:

"The interdependence between the situation of international relations and the situation in the field of disarmament is very clear and immediate. One does not need to look for where to start because it is evident that the greatest efforts have to be made in both directions.

"It is wrong to think that in implementing international disarmament everything--cold war, military preparations, and the rest--could remain as it was. The vicious circle would be broken and international relations could find themselves on the threshold of a new era. If considered from a fairly broad perspective, disarmament in fact signifies a special form of positively changing the world and the relations in it."

PRC STUDY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK

LD252240Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--The study delegation of the Chinese Communist Party which for several days has been paying an official visit to our country as the guest of the LCY arrived in Dubrovnik today. On arrival, members of the delegation attended a luncheon given in their honor by the leadership of the municipal League of Communists organization. During a 2-day vacation in this town, the study delegation of the Chinese Communist Party will make a tour of the cultural and historical sights. The delegation will leave for Skopje tomorrow.

DPRK OFFICIAL SENDS MESSAGE ON NONALINED MEETINGS

AU241739Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received a personal message from Ho Tam, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK. The message was delivered by I Chong-mok, deputy foreign minister of the DPRK. The activities of the nonalined countries in the preparations for the coming meeting of the [nonalined countries] coordination bureau and the ministerial conference in Belgrade were discussed.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU PARTY LEADERS

LD241900Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 24, (TANJUG)--Marin Cetinic, acting president of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, today conferred with a delegation of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), headed by Olivio Pires, member of PAIGC's Executive Committee.

Cetinic described Yugoslavia's overall relations with Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands as traditionally good. He noted the broad prospects for promoting these relations further.

The PAIGC delegation subsequently conducted talks with representatives of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, headed by Aleksandar Bakocevic, Secretariat member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and chairman of its Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, and Misa Pavicevic, member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency and of the Federation Council.

Aleksandar Bakocevic and Misa Pavicevic acquainted the guests with the socio-political development of Yugoslavia.

In thanking for exhaustive information, Olivio Pires said that Guinea-Bissau and Cape Ver since the very beginning of their struggle against colonialism and for their national independence, have had in Yugoslavia a true friend who has always greatly assisted them. "We have opted for non-alignment because it is the expression of the aspirations of our peoples and the only road toward our faster development", said Pires.

"We, therefore, entirely support and implement--what Yugoslavia does--the principles of non-alignment and fully agree that every country has the right to its own independent road of development," concluded Pires.

POLITIKA DISCUSSES RESULTS OF BELGRADE CSCE MEETINGS

AU241325Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1[illegible] Mar [illegible]

[Bozidar Dikic article: "The balance sheet of the 3-Month [illegible] talks: Belgrade's Signpost for Madrid"]

[Excerpts] At the Belgrade CSCE meeting, the diplomatic event of the year, Europe perceived its road and prospects, gained a new impetus and jointly confirmed the political will of the 35 states for the further and more effective development of the process initiated in the 1972-75 period in Helsinki and Geneva, the process of relaxation of tension, of strengthening trust and security and of advancing cooperation. The significance of this 3-month consultation lies in the fact that it has made a reality the joint and continued implementation of the international obligations incorporated in "the Helsinki charter" and that it resulted in a consensus, a general agreement, as well as in new decisions and stimuli, for even more consistently and completely realizing these obligations of Helsinki and Belgrade through future contributions of each individual state, something which will also be coordinated at the next joint meetings this year as well as in 1979 and 1980.

It was not the task of the Belgrade meeting, the main part of which took place between 4 October 1977 and 9 March 1978, to adopt a new document or to "add" something to the Helsinki document, but rather to confirm the latter by declarations of all signatory countries that they adhere to the Helsinki obligations and by their affirmations that they will even more completely fulfill them in the future. In this respect the Belgrade meeting completely fulfilled its task.

The Belgrade meeting also insured continuity and opened the door for future meetings, which was also one of its basic tasks. The Belgrade accord concretely determined the continuity of CSCE to an even greater extent than had been anticipated in Helsinki in 1975. Furthermore, the Belgrade CSCE meeting not only strengthened but also enriched the continuity of the European process of relaxation of tension and cooperation by scheduling yet another three meetings of experts in the period before the Madrid meeting.

Progress was made in two important directions: in regard to stabilizing the conditions in the Mediterranean region and in regard to the military aspects of security.

The Mediterranean region, overburdened by difficulties and dangers, crises and bloc contests, was no longer left aside but was directly included within the sphere of the CSCE talks and stabilizing efforts. The Belgrade meeting also made up for a previous shortcoming of the CSCE by not disassociating itself from the military aspects of relaxation of tension, from disarmament; instead it discussed these very complicated questions, recorded concrete proposals and, considered as a whole, condemned a further arms race. Eight proposals were made at the Belgrade CSCE meeting on measures to strengthen trust in order to reduce and limit military activities, as well as on disarmament.

Thus, the earlier initiatives (made in Geneva) were broadened, and convincing arguments were presented in favor of setting up a group of experts on military aspects of the relaxation of tension, which Yugoslavia has advocated since 1973 and which the nonbloc countries jointly recommended at the Belgrade CSCE meeting. Although this proposal was not adopted because of the uncompromising opposition of the bloc groups and superpowers, the Belgrade meeting eliminated a "taboo topic" and demonstrated that military security and disarmament do not represent an inviolable monopoly of the blocs and the leading bloc powers, but that all 35 CSCE signatory countries have the right to participate in solving this most important aspect of European security.

Negative Effect of Blocs

The negative side of the balance sheet shows the blocs' exclusiveness and their unwillingness to compromise in the spirit of Helsinki: In the final part of the meeting the superpowers revealed aspirations for "a negative compromise" in the form of a "communique" that was nonpolitical, nonbinding and without substance, something which, however was prevented as a result of the efforts of the nonbloc and other countries; and thus some political elements, too, were incorporated into the Belgrade final document.

Nearly all participants are dissatisfied and disappointed because the meeting failed to make the greater progress that, judging by the fruitful debate, had been possible.

For the future strengthening of the CSCE undertaking and for the democratization of relations in Europe, it is also important that it was consistently emphasized in the working, sober and realistically oriented atmosphere at the Belgrade meeting that the CSCE is no place for any kind of bloc alinement, contest or manipulation. True, just as with the European realities, the roles and influences of the blocs were apparent but the trend to independent and sovereignly equal participation in decisionmaking was increasingly strongly felt at the conference of the 35 states. The efforts to break out of these bloc restraints and frameworks were noticeable no matter how much the ideological conflict between West and East over human rights and the freezing effect brought about by this conflict narrowed down new "openings." This freezing of the blocs prevented the adoption of new measures that would contribute to the process of relaxation of tension and of cooperation and strengthening security in Europe.

The nonbloc, that is, nonalined and neutral, countries achieved a higher degree of cooperation and solidarity at the Belgrade meeting than ever before and confirmed with their initiatives that in the European process of relaxation of tension they represent a more constructive factor than had been possible to anticipate in Helsinki.

PROPOSED LCY STATUTE CHANGES TO AFFECT PARTY STRUCTURE

LD241556Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

["Amendments and Addenda to the LCY Statute: Forum and Organs of the LCY"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The proposed LCY statute amendments which deal with the activities and the organizing of the forums and organs of the LCY contain a number of new points not contained in the old LCY statute.

Thus, the decision of the 10th Congress that Comrade Tito be LCY president for an unlimited term of office is entered in the statute for the first time. The recognition and trust by the nations and nationalities and the working class and communists of Yugoslavia in Josip Broz Tito personally and his revolutionary work is expressed in the following passage in the statute:

"Based on Comrade Josip Broz Tito's historic role in the creation and building of our revolutionary movement and the Communist Party and League of Communists of Yugoslavia, at whose head he has stood for more than 40 years--in the national liberation war and socialist revolution, in the development of our socialist self-managing society, in the establishment of the brotherhood, unity and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in the preservation and strengthening of our country's independence, in the building of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and in the struggle for peace and democratic international relations and for international relations and cooperation in the international workers' movement on the basis of equality--and in keeping with the expressed undivided will of the working class, working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and all members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, the 10th Congress of the LCY, confirming the decisions of the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the republics, the conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces and the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army, elected Comrade Tito president of the LCY for an unlimited term of office."

The proposed addenda to the LCY statutes also change the present organization of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee which, as the political-executive organ and working body of the Central Committee, should acquire a stronger operational function. To this end, the number of members of the Presidium is being reduced to 24. This high-ranking organ of the LCY is to consist of three members from every republic, two from each province and one from the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army. The established number also includes the presidents of the Central Committees of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and the provinces, who are ex-officio members of the Central Committee and its Presidium.

It is envisaged that the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at the proposal of the president of the LCY, will elect a secretary of the Presidium from among its members and an appropriate number of executive secretaries of the Presidium from among the members of the LCY Central Committee.

It will be a part of the functions performed by the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee to organize the constant monitoring and implementation of the ideopolitical attitudes, decisions and conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. In consultation with the president of the LCY, he will also organize the preparations for the Presidium's sessions, coordinate the work of the executive secretaries of the Presidium and carry out other functions entrusted to him by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The executive secretaries have concrete duties concerning specific spheres of work and organize operational work for the implementation of the established policy in their specific spheres, monitor the implementation of that policy in the organizations of the League of Communists and take the initiative in raising and considering specific topical ideopolitical issues at the sessions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

They also take part in the work of the appropriate social organs and sociopolitical organizations whenever this is provided for in the corresponding agreements and statutes of these organs and organizations.

The secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the executive secretaries, it is stressed, are personally accountable for their work to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Changes are also envisaged in the part of the statute which deals with the Commission for Statute Questions of the LCY. Under the statute, members, organizations, forums and organs may ask the commission to assess the validity of individual decisions and actions in the LCY, but they may also appeal--a new feature--against decisions made by the commissions for statute questions of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and the Commission for Statute Questions of the organizations of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army on disputes concerning the length of terms of office in the LCY and expulsions from the LCY.

When it deems it necessary, the Commission for Statute Questions may, in consultation with the appropriate commission of the republic League of Communists and the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army, start proceedings aimed at reexamining any specific circumstances and establishing the actual state of affairs and the justice of an adopted expulsion decision.

With regard to appeals against decisions to expel from the League of Communists a member of the Central Committee of a republic League of Communists, a provincial committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army or the LCY Central Committee, the Commission for Statute Questions of the LCY is duty bound to refer the matter to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, which, in cooperation with the corresponding central or provincial committee or committee of the Organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army, will involve itself in the consideration of the appeal.

A new provision is also entered according to which no member of the LCY Central Committee can be expelled from the League of Communists without the agreement of the LCY Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the republic or province from which he comes.

The proposed amendments and addenda to the LCY statute also contain numerous smaller changes and formulations whose aim it is to make the League of Communists capable in this field also of more successful and effective work in the new conditions created by our socialist self-managing democracy.

DJURANOVIC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD232245Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--I think that it must be stated openly that the policy of economic stabilization will not yield results unless labor productivity is increased and business activity is made more economical, unless every form of consumption is put on a rational basis, unless we all economize, unless there is self-disciplined and responsible behavior at every level of society.

Economic problems, which are reflected in a trend toward rising prices and thereby toward inflation, in a growing deficit in the economic exchange with foreign countries, in the tendency to spend more than income permits, cannot be solved in our country--just as, after all, in other countries--without exceptional efforts which presuppose both certain self-denials and the appropriate adjustment of the dynamism of development.

This was stated by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in a conversation with editors of and contributors to POLITIKA and other POLITIKA publications. Dwelling on the economic situation in the first months of 1978, Djuranovic said:

It is well known that, when adopting this year's resolution on development in the SFRY Assembly, we clearly defined the attitude that in 1978 we should make an effort to step up the policy of economic stabilization. Proceeding from these fundamental orientations, we adopted the concept of our development policy. Now, nearly 3 months later, I can state on the basis of the economic trends in the first 80 days of this year that our orientations not only continue to be topical but that the trends in economic developments have also imposed the need to pursue the policy of economic stabilization resolutely, without wavering, and in an even more organized and responsible manner.

I would say that there are trends and indices which are warning us that in the course of our economic development we might find ourselves facing very unfavorable consequences unless we adopt a resolute, responsible and consistent stand on the concept of economic stabilization which we have adopted.

Speaking about the current situation, Djuranovic said:

We planned that in 1978 industrial production should grow at the rate of 7 to 8 percent. It now amounts to 7.7 percent. This is a positive fact. In 30 out of the total of 35 industrial branches, production is higher than in the same period of last year. If one goes by the value of contracted construction work--which was up by 52 percent in January compared to the same month in 1977--it becomes clear that activity in the field of investing is dynamic and market conditions favorable, which provides the basis for the conclusion, in the light of the results achieved in the first 2 months, that the planned rate of this year's industrial and economic growth can be attained.

Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic added that at the moment it was difficult to give a definite verdict on what this rate of growth signified. It could not be assessed as positive if it were accompanied by a high rate of inflation, excessive price rises, imports which were higher than planned and a worsening of the country's balance of payments.

The quite dynamic rise of prices in the first months of this year is, in our view, one of the basic characteristics of the economic situation. If prices continue to rise at the same rate, the rate of inflation will be higher than anticipated and the costs of living will exceed the planned limits. This could have far-reaching consequences. Consequently, the Federal Executive Council firmly holds the view that every request for increased prices must be solved in keeping with the recently signed agreement on prices.

The struggle for compliance with this agreement is one of the fundamental aspects of our economic policy. I must note that in previous years documents were not respected by all who had signed them. Consequently, it is our right to insist that the agreed on policy for prices be adhered to, because that is where an important battle for economic stabilization and against inflationary trends is being fought.

Commenting on demands to raise prices by as much as 30 to 40 percent, Djuranovic said that one is justified in asking what kind of economic arguments could be put forward in favor of doing so.

The proposed law on the foundations of the system of prices is now in the process of adoption. This sytem-formulating law contains a number of basic criteria which must be respected in the price policy this year.

Speaking about this problem, Djuranovic remarked that some prices in our country are higher than the world prices and that their further rise, without genuine economic justification, could threaten the Yugoslav economy's prospects on foreign markets.

The Federal Executive Council will be resolute in insuring consistent implementation of the agreement on the price policy. It will insist that the criteria spelled out in the law mentioned above be adhered to and that respect be shown with regard to the fluctuation of prices at the specified level of dynamism.

The president of the Federal Executive Council then called for a more rational use of newly created values--in other words of income--laying particular emphasis on the need for personal incomes to grow in keeping with the growth of the productivity of labor.

Speaking about the performance of the economy, the president of the Federal Executive Council said: Last year losses were lower by 29 percent as compared with 1976. Nevertheless, this does not mean that losses were low. They amount to 14.7 billion dinars [as received], and 1,363 basic organizations of associated labor, with 330,000 employed, had negative business balance sheets. This is a social problem which constitutes a serious burden in the present economic situation. However, it is a positive fact that the number of organizations operating at a loss was reduced by nearly 50 percent. The difficulty is that after the final balancing of accounts only 16 percent of the losses were covered. This shows that the scope for maneuver has been reduced. On the other hand, analyses confirm that the losses are concentrated in a number of large work organizations, which have for years now had negative business balance sheets. This is clearly a problem which will take a long time to solve.

Replying to a question on export difficulties in 1977 and 1978, Djuranovic said, among other things:

Last year proved the validity of a rule concerning our economic relations with the world. Whenever we have a high rate of industrial growth, imports and the deficit in the balance of payments are also high. Whenever we have a low rate of economic growth, our economic relations with foreign countries are more stable and the balance of payments is more favorable. This has been so for many years now.

Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic recalled that at the present-day level of economic development our country needs supplementary funds and credits from abroad. It was reckoned that in the course of the current 5-year period the total deficit could amount to a maximum of $4.7 billion.

What is the situation regarding the first 3 years of the medium-term plan? In 1976 we had a small surplus of $150 million. However, last year brought us a deficit of $1.8 billion. For 1978 a deficit is envisaged of at least $1.25 billion.

For these 3 years the deficit is basically within the limits of the plan up until 1980. However, the trend is unfavorable. If we fail to halt the present trend in the relationship between imports and exports, the unfavorable trends could deepen and essentially upset the basic economic proportions as defined in the medium-term plan.

Djuranovic stressed that the amelioration of the balance of payments within the limits of the tolerated deficit was an important precondition for the overall conception of our development. If these relations were to be upset, it would be necessary to make moves to render the continuation of the unfavorable tendencies impossible.

And this is what the situation is after the first 80 days of this year, said Djuranovic. Overall exports are growing at a rate of 1 percent and imports by 7 percent. In addition, the value of exports of developed countries is 8 percent lower than forecast and of imports from the industrially developed countries 5 percent greater than last year. During the first 80 days, imports have been covered by exports to the extent of 52.7 percent and we envisaged a figure of 60 percent. This means that in the following months exports and imports ought to be adjusted to implement the policy set out in the resolution on economic development for this year. However, this will be an extremely difficult task.

The president of the Federal Executive Council then said that during the last 20 or so days intensive consultations had been going on with representatives of the republics and autonomous provinces. The aim of these consultations was to prevent, in accordance with the resolution and decisions on common policy, a further worsening of the situation in the international economic exchange and remove the disorders.

However, Djuranovic stressed, I should mention that the situation is exceptionally complex. All this must be regulated in accordance with the new solutions in the system. Not one move can be taken by the Federal Executive Council in this domain without consultation with the republics and autonomous provinces or without the approval of the self-management interest communities with responsibilities for international economic relations. We are dealing here with a procedure which must be respected. Only if all these agreements are not reached by the envisaged time limit does the Federal Executive Council have the authority to take the necessary steps.

Concluding the part of his report relating to the economic situation at the beginning of 1978, President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic made an appeal for a much more rational use of our disposable income.

What is the situation in this country regarding this matter? We behave in a very carefree manner. I would be so bold as to say that we behave as though our national income is twice what it in fact is. All forms of expenditure move above the real material possibilities. Real personal incomes are growing faster than the productivity of labor. Last year they increased in a real sense by 6 percent, which is the highest growth rate for the last decade. Investment activity is also too great.

When asked to assess the functioning of the system used to achieve agreements between the republics and autonomous provinces, Djuranovic first noted that in this respect wide experience had been gained. He reminded those present that decisionmaking in the federation proceeds from the principles of negotiation, solidarity, mutuality, equality and responsibility for joint and individual development.

In spite of certain weaknesses, inconsistencies and manifestations of insufficiently responsible behavior, new relations are developing in the federation which are increasingly based on the realization of basic constitutional principles.

Talking about criticism directed toward the sluggishness of the agreement-reaching procedure, Djuranovic noted that it was often a case of unrealistic time limits. For an agreement on the methodology to be employed in the setting of prices in the agricultural complex, for example, a time limit of only a month was set, when, as it turned out, more than 6 months was needed for that particular job. In fact, many complex questions had to be grasped.

Replying to a question on the opening up of the Federal Executive Council toward the society in the broadest meaning of the word, Djuranovic said that since the promulgation of the Constitution almost all the solutions in the system concerning socioeconomic relations had been adopted, with the exeception of the law on the bases of the price system. This had imposed the need for further development of the political system. This was, in the words of the president of the Federal Executive Council, a new situation which enabled the role of the state administration and the organs of power to be assessed under new social conditions. The Federal Executive Council had carried out a comprehensive critical analysis of the work of the state administration and its own practice. On the basis of this, two laws have been prepared on the state administration and the Federal Executive Council which are in the process of being accepted.

The basic orientations in the policy of the Federal Executive Council's opening are dictated by a new phase in the development of self-management as a whole, as well as the growth of both the bearers and the implementers of decisions and policy, said Djuranovic. The chief bearer of the implementation of the policy, laws, regulations and so on is no longer the state power. Associated labor has taken over a great role in the sphere of social reproduction. A great part of the responsibility has fallen on the republics, autonomous provinces and other sociopolitical communities. The delegate system has grown powerfully.

In reply to a question on the predicted changes which should come about in the organization of the Federal Executive Council, Djuranovic said a legal plan had already been prepared for this.

The changes we aspire toward should contribute to the continuation of the process by which the Federal Executive Council will be made more capable of implementing its constitutionally defined functions, to the increase, effectiveness and responsibility of its work, to the guaranteeing of its organized nature and to the more successful and improved cooperation with the competent organs of the republics and autonomous provinces.

In answer to a question on how to ensure that better information is given to journalists on the work of the Federal Executive Council and the organs of the federal administration, Djuranovic expressed the view that it is necessary for the Federal Executive Council to open up more toward the information media as well. In this connection he said that efforts would be made to realize better cooperation with the public information media.

Replying to a number of questions on Yugoslavia's international position, Djuranovic said:

I think that the basic characteristic of our international position is that it is stable and that we simultaneously have exceptionally good relations with the leading world powers, with all the European countries, with all our neighbors despite certain problems in our relations with some of them and with all nonalined and other developing countries. The powerful growth of bilateral relations with the People's Republic of China represents a new element.

All this is also proved by the fact that our country's influence on the international scene has considerably increased. In fact, there is now no country in the world to which doors are opened as wide all over the world as they are to us--in Washington and Peking, in Moscow and in London, in Algiers, in New Delhi and so forth. I think that at this moment this is a great significance for the international position of our country.

The deeply principled foreign policy which Comrade Tito exceptionally, actively pursues has made a deep contribution to this kind of prestige enjoyed by our policy on the international scene and to this kind of consolidation of its international position. The general impression one gets during meetings with statesmen is that today our country's views are wanted on virtually all important international problems. This represents the full affirmation of the nonalined independent foreign policy of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

However, it is difficult to deny the fact that we also face elements of deterioration in the international situation. This is not only a matter of fresh exacerbation in the Middle East, Africa and other regions, but also of a certain loss of momentum in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This situation has considerably weakened detente.

This came into the open during the confrontation over the question of human rights. The halt to detente has also manifested itself in the freezing of the talks on disarmament. All this, as is well known, was reflected unfavorably in the results of the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and, in the absence of contacts between the USSR and the United States, during the exacerbation of the Middle East crisis and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

It is certain that relations of this kind between the USSR and the United States have an unfavorable effect on world detente, because Soviet-U.S. relations always have a fundamental effect on detente. Without a favorable trend in these relations it is difficult to count on detente. However, it is not enough to reduce detente to these relations alone, because in that case detente could not be stable, because it would be exclusively subordinated to these relations. Consequently, the essential component of detente should be its universal character and the extention of detente to all the regions of the world. Both of these components, interpreted and developed integrally, can give stability to detente and open better prospects for it.

The second characteristic of the present international situation is a number of new elements in the relations between a not insignificant number of nonalined countries. To be more precise, we are witnessing a growing number of conflicts, even armed conflicts, between individual nonalined countries, a development which causes great damage to the nonalined movement.

On the other hand noticeable attempts are being made to split the nonalined world by dividing it into the progressive and the reactionary. In this connection, these descriptions are based on attempts at ideological categorization of individual countries in relation to the blocs.

It goes without saying that the effect of all this is unfavorable at the moment when the nonalined are preparing for important meetings and conferences. The Belgrade conference of nonalined countries' ministers is approaching and it is indispensable to make intensified efforts to secure its success. Its success is of vital significance for the convening of the new nonalined summit in Havana.

Our orientation--and in this respect there is a special initiative by President of the Republic Comrade Tito--is in the direction of intensifying the activity of nonalined countries, including their mutual contacts, consultations and general efforts aimed at resolving conflicts in a peaceful manner.

The third characteristic is the accumulated and aggravated international economic problems. Our assessment is that the solution of these problems is made considerably more difficult by the economic recession in the world, which has hit both the industrial developed countries and the developing countries.

The crisis of the capitalist countries' economies is deeper than it seems. This is best proved by the conflicts in the most highly industrially developed part of the world. One of the ways out lies in the new world division of labor, which presupposes the right of developing countries not only to control their natural resources in a sovereign manner but also to secure their own industrial development.

MONTENEGRO COMMUNISTS PROPOSE CANDIDATES FOR LCY OFFICES

LD241500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Titograd--After consultations in the Commission for Cadre Preparations of the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Montenegro and with the secretaries of the committees of the municipal conferences of the League of Communists, the Presidium of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee has proposed candidates for the most responsible offices in the organs of the LCY and the Montenegro League of Communists.

Veselin Djuranovic and Vidoje Zarkovic are proposed as members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Marko Orlandic, up to now president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, has been proposed for the office of executive secretary in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Vojo Srzentic has been proposed for the office of president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, and Vuko Vukadinovic, up to now member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, for the office of secretary of the Presidium of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee.

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